The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months. } VOL. XX. FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1845 No. 2588. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.*

*The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "*SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. WM. BALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscle-brook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. W. H MORTIMER, *Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

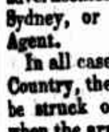
THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—The Subscription is 15s. per quarter, or £3 per annum; if paid *in advance*, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance.

In the Country.—The Subscription is 17s. 6d. per quarter, or £3 10s. per annum; if paid *in advance*, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance. The Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.



FAST Steamers between Sydney and Parramatta, four times daily.

Leaving Parramatta at 8 and 11 A.M., and 1 and 4 P.M.

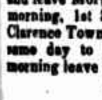
" Sydney at 9 and 11 A.M., and 1 and 4 P.M.

Goods by these conveyances stored at both places free of charge.

Steamers for towing, and for pleasure parties, at moderate rates.

Kellick's Wharf, July 30. 1631

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAM RIVER.



THE STEAMER *THISTLE*, W. Mulhall, Commander, will leave the Hunter River Wharf, on Saturday evening, 30th August, at 10 o'clock, P.M., for Newcastle and Morpeth, and leave Morpeth on the following Monday morning, 1st September, at 8 o'clock, for Clarence Town, William River, returning the same day to Morpeth; and on Tuesday morning leave Morpeth for Sydney.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager,
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
August 26. 2928

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Steam - Packet *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, Master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for the above Port, on Monday, the 1st of September, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

August 28. 3073

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE well-known fast-sailing packet schooner *SUSAN*, will positive leave Sydney, for the above port, to-morrow, the 30th instant. Freights by this vessel remarkably low: dead weight, 12s. 6d. per ton; measurement, 15s. ditto. Passage—cabin, £2; steerage, 30s.

For further particulars apply to the master, on board, at Davis's Wharf, bottom of Market-street. 3074

FOR LAUNCESTON VIA MELBOURNE.

THE FINE SCHOONER *ORATAVA*, Captain Jackson, will clear at the Customs this day, Friday, 29th instant. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office,
3039 458, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

SHIPPERS per brig *Union*, Captain Grainger, will please to take notice, that she will positively clear out and sail for the above port THIS DAY, the 29th.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

M. JOSEPH,
3039 George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE FINE PACKET BRIG *EMMA*, 136 tons register, Captain H. T. Fox, *(The first Vessel expected,)* is under engagement to sail within eight days of her arrival, having much of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
South Australian Packet Office,
661, George-street. 3080

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT, TO SAIL ON THE 6TH SEPTEMBER,

THE FINE BRIG *ALFRED*, Captain Napper. For freight or passage, apply to

J. B. METCALFE.
August 28. 2981

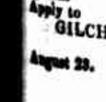
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing British-built Barque *ROYAL TAR*, 338 tons, Captain John Glass, having all her dead weight on board, will meet with quick despatch.

For light freight and steerage passage only, apply to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, & CO.,
Spring-street.
August 12. 2268

FOR LONDON,



THE fast-sailing, four-years-old Liverpool - built SHIP *URGENT*, A1 for twelve years, 408 tons register, J. C. Tucker, commander, has now a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George street.
August 23.

FOR PASSENGERS AND LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque *GRAHAM*, James Munro, Commander. The above vessel having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be despatched the first week in October. Passengers will find her accommodations of a superior description. Apply on board; or to

THACKER AND CO.,
2934 Fort-street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST VESSEL,

For light Freight and Passengers only.

THE British-built Barque *ROSSENDALE*, A. 1., 300 tons, E. D. Goulding, Commander; has one stern and three side cabins disengaged, and room for about twelve INTERMEDIATE or STEERAGE PASSENGERS. Apply to the Captain, on board; to

JOHN ROSTRON; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 28. 2982

PRIMITIVE METHODISM.

TWO SERMONS will be preached in the Long Room, Newcastle, on Sunday. 31st instant, by Mr J WILSON, Primitive Methodist Missionary, lately from England. In the Morning at 11; in the evening, at 7.

Mr. Wilson will also preach in Maitland, on the following Tuesday evening. 3030

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 29th August, 1845.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 15th of September next, at noon, for conveyance by water between Sydney and Hunter's River, for the period from 1st of October next to the 31st of March, 1846.

The particulars and conditions may be learned on application at this office.

T. W. RAMSAY.
3045 Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Sydney,
23rd December, 1844.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed, and *in duplicate*, marked "*Tenders for Bills.*"

T. W RAMSAY,
557 Dep. Com. Gen.

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

THE Directors of this Bank hereby give notice, that they are ready to make advances on the forthcoming clip of wool, by the discount of bills secured thereon.

Particulars may be ascertained on application to the Managing Director or Cashier.

By order of the Board,
L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank,
Sydney, August 26, 1845. 3922

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Proprietors in the above Company will be held at their Offices in Sussex-street, on Monday, the 15th September, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the vacancy at the Board, occasioned by the retirement, by rotation, of James Mitchell and John Eales, Esquires, in conformity with the resolution of the proprietors at the half-yearly meeting held on the 31st day of July, 1845. Proprietors intending to offer themselves as candidates for the Directorship, are requested to signify the same, in writing, to the Secretary, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.

FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager.
Sydney, August 13. 2993

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, a Dividend of four shillings and ninepence per share will be payable at the Bank of Australasia, on and after Monday, the fifteenth day of September proximo.

R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
Company's Office, August 27. 3035

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Australian Subscription Library, will be held in the Library Rooms, Macquarie-place, on Saturday, the sixth day of September next, at two o'clock, to take into consideration the best means of raising funds for the completion of the new Library building.

THOMAS SHADFORTH,
Secretary.
August 14. 2381

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BRODIE AND MANDELSON are the principal Stewards for the Goulburn Tradesmen's Fancy Ball, to take place on Tuesday, 23rd September next. Tickets will be had either at the Salutation Inn, or Goulburn Inn.

Goulburn, August 26. 3046

GOULBURN.

MR. J. BACKLER begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Goulburn and its vicinity, that he is now at Goulburn, for the purpose of painting some portraits, where he will remain for a short time. Terms, low. Address at Mr. J. Sinclair's, Goulburn.

August 22. 3078

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY; AND SPORTING REVIEWER.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday), will be published, the seventh (7th) number of this Journal. Subscribers' names received at the Office, 17, Colonnade, Bridge-street. 2795

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS.

FOR SALE, two very superior Milch Goats, with kids, warranted to milk two quarts per day. Enquire at No. 26, Butter Market, George-street. 3053

THE BERRIMA RACES.

THE above Races will take place on *Tuesday*, the 23rd, *Wednesday*, the 24th, and *Thursday*, the 25th September, on the New Course, near Cordeaux, when the following prizes will be run for:—

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 23RD.

First Race.

The Berrima Town Plate of twenty-five sovereigns, for horses of all ages; heats two miles; entrance £2 10s.; three entrances or no race.

Second Race.

The Maiden Plate, of fifteen sovereigns, for all horses that never won an advertised prize; one mile heats; entrance, £1 10s.; three entrances or no race.

Third Race.

The Welter Stakes of fifteen sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each, for horses of all ages, carrying 10 stone 7 lbs.; two mile heats; the winner to be sold for twenty-five sovereigns, if demanded; entrance, £1 1s.; three entrances or no race.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH.

First Race.

The Farmers' Purse of ten sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, for all horses the *bond fide* property of persons residing in the districts of Berrima, Illawarra and Picton, and known to have been in their possession three months previous to these races; heats two miles; entrance, £1 1s.; three entrances or no race.

Second Race.

Hack Hurdle, of five sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of one sovereign each, for all hacks; heats, once round; three leaps each heat.

The rest of the day for hack races, and private matches.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 25TH.

First Race.

The Publicans' Purse of twenty-five sovereigns, for horses of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance, £2 10s.; three entrances or no race.

Second Race.

The Ladies' Purse of fifteen sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, for horses of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance, £1 10s.; three entrances or no race.

Third Race.

The Beaten Stakes, of ten sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards or whom they may appoint; heats, one mile.

Fourth Race.

Will be a Hack Race, for all *bond fide* hacks; mile heats.

RULES.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of £2 10s., except for the Farmers' Purse and Welter Stakes, for which £1 1s. will qualify.

All riders to appear in jockey costume.

The winner of the Berrima Town Plate to carry extra weight at the discretion of the Stewards, not exceeding 7 lbs., for any other race he may start for.

The decision of the Stewards to be final.

To start each day at twelve o'clock.

The following horses excluded from running at these races:—Jorrocks, Lottery, Election, Sir Charles, Blue Bonnet, and Plover, and all horses entered for the St. Leger Stakes at Homebush, in May, 1845.

All entrances to be made the night previous to each day's races, at Mr. M. Doyle's, Mail Coach Hotel.

WEIGHTS.

Two years old, seven stone
Three years old, eight stone
Four years old, nine stone
Five years old, nine stone eight pounds
Six years old, nine stone twelve pounds
Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

STEWARDS:
WILLIAM SHERWIN, ESQ.
J. NICHOLSON, JUN., ESQ.
D. BRANSBURY, ESQ.
H. BADGERY, ESQ.
G. T. ROWE, ESQ.

JUDGE:
W. J. CORDEAUX, ESQ.

TREASURER:
J. J. HIGGINS, ESQ.

G. T. ROWE,
2376 Hon. Secretary.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Seventy-fifth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, and Van Diemen's Land; The *Strathisla's* Voyage, No. II., by T. Beckford Simpson; Entrance to the River Tamar, Van Diemen's Land; Light House in the Straits; the Steamer *Sophia Jane*; the Diving Bell Vessel; the *Frolic*; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Ships in Harbour; Ships loading for England; Vessels Expected in Sydney. Commercial Remarks; Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Tallow, &c.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDWARD DAVIES begs to remind his old customers, and the public generally, that he has resumed his original business in the Coal and Timber line, having taken for that purpose the Wharf adjoining the Market Wharf, late Wood's, where he intends having on hand at all times a select and superior assortment of Building Materials of every description; and as it will be his strict study to supply those persons furnishing him with orders for buildings, with the best description of timber, and at the lowest possible rate, and from the general satisfaction he has hitherto given, he trusts he will receive a renewal of his former patronage. His prices for coal are as follow, viz.—

At per ton on the Wharf .... 15s.
Delivered at any part of the city .. 16s.

N.B.—All goods intended for shipment per *Elizabeth*, for Williams River, &c, will be received at the wharf free of storage.

E. DAVIES,
Wharf adjoining Market Wharf.
August 18. 2556

486, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE.

TEETH.—MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons, of Holland, continues to invite attention to his beautiful and unequalled method of fixing the newly discovered artificial selecious teeth, which never change colour, break, or decay, and defy detection. His method is simple, and success so certain, that he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed. Guaranteed to answer mastication and articulation. Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed, *charges strictly moderate.*

Instantaneous relief for the tooth-ache sold in bottles at 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle; also, Parisian Philodontic and Anti-scorbutic Tincture. 7306

VERY IMPORTANT TO LOVERS OF LITERATURE.

Only six more Members are wanted to complete the Raffle.

A FURTHER LIST of the reduced prices of Books, on sale by the Undersigned, is annexed:—

Hugo's (Victor) Excursions along the Banks of the Rhine, 12 plates, only 3s.
*** To persons who profess to make a tour of the Rhine, this Work will be found an invaluable companion.
Bussy's Fables, with illustrations by Grandville, 8s. 6d
Loudon's (Mrs.) Entertaining Naturalist, with upwards of 400 illustrations, 6s. 6d.
The Works of Jeremy Taylor, 3 vols., imp. 8vo., £2 12s. 6d.
The Works of Baxter (Richard), 4 vols, imp. 8vo., £3
The Works of Doddridge, viz., Pneumatology, Ethics, Divinity, &c., imp. 8vo., 15s.
Don Quixote, pictorial edition, 850 wood engravings, 2 vols., roy. 8vo, 24s.
Library of Anecdote, 5 vols. 12s. 6d.
Cooper's (J. F.) History of the American Navy, 2 vols., portraits and plates, 12s.
*** Every true-born Englishman ought to read the work of this abominable vilifier of the British Navy.
Hall's (Captain Basil) Patchwork, 3 vols., 7s 6d.
Moore's (Rev. D.) Cambridge Prize Essays; or, the Christian System Vindicated against the more popular Forms of Modern Infidelity, which are now fast gaining ground, post 8vo., 3s. 6d
Leigh Hunt's Essays, roy. 8vo., 7s. 6d.
Chesterfield's Letters, 3 vols., foolscap 8vo., calf extra
Pictorial Times, 3 vols., 50s.

With a number of other entertaining and valuable Works, extremely cheap.

JOHN B. EDMONDS,
3054 Late Bank of Australia

SETTLERS' WAREHOUSE,

BRICKFIELD-HILL, OPPOSITE THE HAY MARKET,

(LATE BULL AND GARNHAM.)

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment, in tendering their sincere thanks for the unprecedented success they have met with since opening, beg to call attention to a large supply of Goods received ex latest arrivals, which, to meet the present depression of the times, will be

SOLD OFF,

Together with their previous well assorted Stock of

DRAPERY,

HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, AND SLOPS,

At prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Settlers, private families, and others, would do well to call and inspect the present Stock.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.

Amongst which will be found a large lot of
Unbleached calicoes from 2½d. per yard
Super longcloth from 3d. per yard
Stout cotton tick from 5½d. per yard
¾ Navy blues from 4¾d. per yard
Rough hollands (good quality) 9½d. per yard

ALSO,—

A capital assortment of

HOSIERY.

Women's white and black cotton hose from 5½d. per pair
Men's brown cotton half-hose from 4½d. per pair
Children's cotton socks from 2½d. per pair.

Attention is particularly called to the

SLOP DEPARTMENT,

where every article for bush clothing will be found, and as great care has been bestowed in the selection of them, and all purchased in the best markets for cash, they may be relied upon as being of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.

The terms upon which business is conducted at the Settlers' Warehouse, cannot fail to give general satisfaction. Every article is marked in plain figures, and no abatement made. 1384

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.

A. HORDERN,

George-street South, Brickfield Hill,

HAS just received, ex *Graham*, Eight cases of Printed Cambrics, 7-8 and 9-8 wide; also, ten cases of Tuscan, Dunstable, and *Satin Straw Bonnets*, which have been so much worn in London this year.

The particular attention of the public is invited to these splendid and fashionable goods; the styles of the printed cambrics are entirely new, being this year's spring patterns and surpassing in elegance anything of the kind hitherto introduced into the colony. Added to which, two cases of "Hoyle's celebrated small pattern prints," sought after by every one, makes this collection the most complete and valuable in Australia.

The additions that have been made to the stock of bonnet and cap ribbons, and fancy goods generally, are most extensive. The great variety of colours in ribbons will enable milliners and others to match any shade that may be wanted.

The Drapery Department will be found to consist of every article in daily use. The large supply of check and window muslins, white, green, and amber lenos, drills, &c., &c., having arrived in time for customers to suit themselves for the summer season.

The stock of slops, cheesecloths, &c., &c., is well worthy the inspection of settlers and country storekeepers. 2794

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO

OF every quality and price,—CIGARS, in and out of bond,—fresh LONDON SNUFFS, and every other article in the trade, wholesale and retail, at

ALDIS'S.

☞ Cut Negrohead,—Ford's London Pipes. 2579

CLARET.

A SMALL parcel of very superior Claret, "Haut Brion," on sale by

RICHARD PEEK,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
3084 453, George-street.

WOOLPACKS.

9 LBS., 9½ LBS., 10 LBS.

FOR Private Sale, in various sizes, and in lots to suit purchasers, at the Rooms of the undersigned

THOMAS S. MORT,
Auctioneer and Broker
George-street. 3072

JAMES SIMMONS

IN addition to the extensive stock on hand, has received, by the last arrivals, a large stock of good slop clothing, extra stout moleskin trousers, large sizes; stripe cotton, blue serge, very stout regatta, and worsted shirts.

With a large assortment of goods suitable for settlers, storekeepers, and shopkeepers.

General surplies furnished for out stations at the very lowest charge, and on liberal terms.

Wool, tallow, and hides, purchased, or liberal advances made, if consigned to J. S.'s friends in London or Liverpool.

N. B.—Prime Negrohead Tobacco, in or out of bond.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
PITT-STREET,
2672 Opposite the Union Bank.

CIGARS.

MRS. NICHOLS, in returning her sincere thanks for the liberal patronage she has received since she has commenced business, begs to inform her friends that she has a *few* cigars for sale, which are not to be equalled in the colony.

King-street West, three doors from the Saracen Head. 3079

MAIZE.

ABOUT 400 bushels for sale, of a very superior quality; it having stood the winter in the field, it may be warranted to keep sound for twelve months. To suit purchasers, it will be divided into 50 bushel lots. Enquire of Mr. Paterson, at the Commercial Wharf, King street, between nine and eleven o'clock. 3049

TEAS.

THE subscribers have for sale 700 chests of the best Hysonskin and Twankay

TEAS, VIZ.:
100 Chests of fine, ex *Challenger*
100 Half ditto ditto
100 Chests, ex *Maid of Athens*
250 Half ditto, ditto
150 Chests, ex *Isabella*
250 Half ditto, ditto

Together with a large assortment of Black Teas and Groceries, which the subscribers will be happy to treat for on liberal terms, to the Trade and Country Settlers, for Cash.

M. LENEHAN AND CO.,
Late H. PUGH,
40, Market-street, corner of Clarence-street.
August 27. 3024

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

THE business of a first-rate shop to be disposed of, situate in the best part of the city. For further particulars apply at

Mr. THOMAS JENNINGS'S,
Watchmaker,
3048 133, Castlereagh-street South.

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

TO be SOLD, on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Edward Tapp, Parramatta, the whole of the Fixtures, consisting of four glazed sliding window frames, shelves, counters, with drawers complete, two table lamps, one shop suspending lamp, with four branches, and twenty-four small boxes. For further particulars apply to Mr. James Byrnes, Auctioneer.

The House to be let. 3031

HORSES FOR SALE.

AT DAVIS'S White Horse Commission Sale, and Livery Stables, Pitt-street North, three doors from the Union Bank of Australia.

Six Horses, undermentioned, viz.:—

1. A black gelding, five years old, good in saddle and harness
2. A chestnut, good in saddle and harness
3. A very handsome cob, five year old, used to carry a lady
4. A brown horse, would make a very excellent four-wheeled chaise horse, or for a *hood gig*
5. A bay horse, five years old, well adapted for a long journey, and a good saddle horse, or would make a good stock horse
6. A most compact short legged *cart horse*, as any in the colony, and warranted to be a first-rate *worker*, and a *perfect model.*

WILLIAM DAVIS.
August 29. 3036

CHOICE HORSE STOCK.

THE WHOLE OF SUPERIOR BREED, CHIEFLY BY IMPORTED HORSES, AND NOW RUNNING AT ILLAWARRA.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by Private Contract,

A SMALL BUT CHOICE STUD

of Horses and Mares, consisting of the following, viz.:—

8 Young Mares 2 Aged ditto	stinted to the thorough-bred horse "Gohanna,"
2 Colts, 3 years old 1 Filly, 3 years old	by "Noble."
3 Colts, 2 years old 4 Fillies, 2 ditto	by "Whisker," "Cantator," or "Priam."
3 Colts, yearlings 4 Fillies, ditto	by "Noble," and the celebrated trotting horse "Bellfounder."

☞ The mares by Nimrod, Hector, Theorem, and Old Cleveland, and were all selected with the greatest care from time to time, at a very considerable cost.

To parties intending to breed for the Indian market, this opportunity is undoubtedly a very advantageous one for purchasing the right sort of stock.

For particulars and terms apply at the rooms, George-street. 3070

TO THE INHABITANTS OF GOULBURN, AND THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of Sheep, Cattle, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, and other colonial produce, and for which the highest cash price will be given.

SAMUEL DAVIS.
Australian Store, Goulburn. 9108

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.

5327 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
Harrington-street. 6869

1094 HEAD CHOICE CATTLE, WITH RIGHT TO THE EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STATION.

Situate in the Liverpool Plains' district, and on which they are now depasturing, capable as it is of carrying 3000 head of cattle, or

1000 CATTLE AND 7000 SHEEP,

Together with the numerous and substantial improvements which are erected upon it, comprising,—

Two large Verandah Cottages
Strong Store and Kitchen
All requisite Huts, &c.
Two large Stockyards
Paddock of ten acres
Cultivation ditto, of three acres
Fruit and Vegetable Garden

With every addition that could be desired combining all the conveniencies required on a station, and at the same time, being a most desirable residence for a gentleman and his family.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to offer by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

The above choice and valuable herd of Cattle, which will be found well bred, (principally Suffolk and Durham,) and remarkably quiet, with a large number of cows broken in to the bail.

The Station, which is very extensive and abundantly watered with never-failing springs, ponds, and creeks, is situate betwixt the Gwyder and Big Rivers, and is fully calculated to carry the quantity of stock mentioned above, indeed it possesses all the advantages which are sought after in purchases of this kind, viz.:—

LOCALITY AND EXTENT OF COUNTRY, ABUNDANCE OF WATER AND FEED, STOCK OF AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE BREED, A FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH EVERY COMFORT.

☞ The Stores, Stock Horses, Furniture, &c., all may be taken at a valuation. Calves unbranded to be given in, and under six months, also right of brand.

TERMS:

Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bill or security on the stock. 3071

ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Of Lower George-street, Plumber, Glazier, and Painter.

CREDITORS in the above Estate are requested to furnish particulars of their claims, in writing, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th August, instant, or they will be excluded from the dividend about to be declared.

R. M. ROBEY,
Trustee.
427, George-street, August 23. 2829

WALTER STEWART'S ESTATE.

A FINAL Dividend of four-pence farthing in the pound will be paid in the above Estate, on application at the office of the undersigned.

3055 ROBERT HOW.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the undersigned have been removed to No. 354, Pitt-street, adjoining Terry's Buildings.

CLARK IRVING,
Official Assignee.
August 25. 2876

NOTICE.

ALL parties holding cheques drawn by either of the undersigned are requested to present them for immediate payment.

W. W. APPERLEY,
ARBUTHNOT DALLAS,
H. E. I. C. S.
Bungarrabbee, August 12. 2214

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the undersigned has withdrawn his interest from the firm of Moore and Company, and that it no longer exists; and also, that he has no connexion with any other auction mart but the one in Pitt-street.

W. G. MOORE.
August 2. 3021

NOTICE.

IF ALFRED STEEL, Turner, of Castlereagh-street, does not take away the card tables left at my house to be raffled for or otherwise disposed of, within fourteen days from the date hereof, they will be sold to pay incurred expenses.

H. S. GREEN.
Cricketers' Hotel, Pitt-street,
August 26. 2921

BATHURST.

TO MR. HENRY ROBINSON.

TAKE NOTICE, that unless you redeem the Trunk and other Property left in my possession, within fourteen days from the date hereof, I shall cause the same to be sold in part payment of the amount due me for board, lodging, &c.

JAMES HAYNES.
Black Bull, Bathurst,
26th August, 1845. 3047

PAGE'S RIVER.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

I HEREBY give public notice that any persons trespassing, or driving sheep or cattle over my land at the Page's River, after this date, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

W. H. WARLAND.
August 24. 2792

NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION the public to pay no moneys, or deliver any property to any person without a written order from myself or Mrs. Gainsborg; and without such authority I will not hold myself responsible in any way whatever.

AARON GAINSBORG.
Sydney, August 28. 3054

MALTING BARLEY.

WANTED to purchase, good English BARLEY. Apply to Mr. J. Christian, 374, Pitt-street North, near the Union Bank. 3050

HOGSKINS.

WANTED to purchase, a quantity of Hogskins in the raw state, for which a good price will be given.

SAMUEL BURGE,
Saddler, &c.,
George-street, Parramatta.
August 26. 2923

HORSES.

WANTED, for the service of the Mounted Police, a number of remount horses; they must be well bred, and with good bone, age from four to five years; not under fifteen hands high, and broken in to saddle.

Sydney, August 28. 3044

TO CARRIERS.

WANTED to hire one or two Drays, to proceed to the Murrumbidgee. Enquire at Messrs. J. Thompson and Sons', 266, Pitt-street, any morning about nine o'clock.

Sydney, August 26. 2952

A WIDOWER,

WITH two little girls, is anxious to meet with a respectable female who will undertake the entire charge and education of the same. It is necessary that she should be a member of the Church of England, and the most respectable references will be required. Letters addressed to S. G., *Herald* Office will meet with immediate attention. 3011

WANTED, a Steward for the Barque *Graham*. Apply on board, at Miller's Point Wharf. None need apply but such as are of clean, active, and sober habits, and who can produce testimonials as to character, qualifications, &c. 2964

TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS.

WANTED, a good hand in the above line. Apply at

MRS. BINNIE'S
Saddlery Warehouse,
2979 Brickfield Hill.

WANTED, a Female Servant, as Cook for a small family, and to make herself otherwise useful; good wages to a good servant. Apply to Mrs. Cooper, Smart's-buildings, Rushcutter's Bay, Lower South Head Road. 3043

WANTED, a female servant to make herself generally useful. Apply to

MRS. BLACKMAN,
489, George-street,
3029 Opposite the Military Barracks.

WANTED, a female as general house servant in a small family. None need apply who cannot bring a good character from their last place. Apply to Mrs. Halls, next cottage to the Boundary-stone public-house, Surry Hills. 3093

WANTED, as Gardener, a single man who can be well recommended. Apply to Mr. T. W. Smith, next door to the Post Office, George-street. 2874

WANTED, a good Gardener. A single man would be preferred. Apply to

T. A. MURRAY,
3033 Australian Club.

WANTED,

A MARRIED Couple, without encumbrance, the man as Cook, and the woman as Laundress and general house servant, none but competent persons, who can produce satisfactory testimonials from their last situation need apply, enquire of

BENJAMIN AND MOSES,
367, Castlereagh-street,
3081 Corner of Hunter-street.

WANTED immediately, a man and his wife to proceed to the interior; the man as milkman, bullock driver, and general servant; the woman as general house servant; liberal wages will be given. Apply between the hours of ten and two o'clock, at

M. LENEHAN AND CO'S.,
Grocer, Market-street,
3037 Corner of Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Strong Active Lad, to take charge of a horse, and make himself generally useful. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10, P.M., to

GEORGE THORNE.
Lower George-street. 3041

A GENTLEMAN, who is conversant with every branch of the Law, particularly the Conveyancing and Equity Departments, offers his services to any respectable professional firm or gentleman that may require assistance. Address (post-paid) to C. D., Mr. Sand's, stationer, 886, George-street, Sydney. 3077

FORTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a large number of Mares and Foals were driven off the Collary Estate about six weeks ago, and some of the foals have since been recovered from the pound at Murrurundi, branded with various letters, the above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders; and a reward of One Pound each will be paid to any person who will deliver at Collary, or lodge in a public pound, not more than sixty miles distant from Collary, any of the undermentioned animals, which are still missing:—

One bay Mare, H within C near shoulder, and 4 other brands off saddle.
One bay Mare, H within C near shoulder, and other brands, white blaze in forehead
One iron grey Mare, H within C near shoulder.
One roan Mare, GL near shoulder
One chestnut Mare, S near shoulder. 2
One dark bay Filly Foal.

EDWARD HAMILTON,
Collary, Cassilis,
August 19. 2788

£2 REWARD,

STOLEN OR STRAYED, on 12th May last, from Patrick's Plains, a bright bay Horse, rising four years old, black points, branded H on near shoulder. J Whoever will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the same, will receive the above reward, by applying to

MR. JOSEPH DAVISON,
Butcher,
Patrick's Plains.
Sydney, August 27. 2963

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, about the 16th ultimo, at Maneroo, two Orders, one drawn upon Messrs. W. Walker and Co., by Thomas M. Moore, in favour of J. Grant, for the sum of £5, and the other on R. Campbell, Esq., by Donald Rankin, in favour of A. Rankin, for the sum of £4 3s. 4d. Any person returning the same to J. Callanan, Little Plains, Maneroo, will receive the above reward. The Orders will be useless to any party, as payment for both is stopped. 3032

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519156

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 27. — *Maitland*, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie. Passengers—Major Innes, Mr. G. Innes, Mr. M'Nab, Mr. Henry Cohen, Mr. Folks, and nine in the steerage.

August 28.—*Constant*, barque, 535 tons, Captain Hemery, from Hongkong the 7th May, and Manila the 11th June. Passengers—Mrs. Hemery and daughter, and two servants, Mrs. Craigie, Master Craigie, and Mr. Richards, surgeon.

The schooner *Falcon* is about to discharge at Campbell's Wharf.

MAIL FOR ENGLAND.—The *Royal Tar* is very nearly full, and will sail for London the latter part of next week.

The cargo of the *Constant* comprises 8 cases and 2 packages cigars, 1159 bags sugar, 188 coils bale lashing, 76 coils rope, 28 barrels wine, 200 chests congou, 989 chests and 1500 half-chests hysonskin, 1 case tea musters, and 2 cases carpenters' tools. She has not spoken any vessel since leaving China.

The *Thetis* will commence taking in her horses for Calcutta this morning, at Buchanan and Co.'s Wharf.

The *Mount Stewart Elphinstone* has moved down to Pinchgut, and is expected to leave to-morrow for Calcutta.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

August.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even.
29	FRIDAY	6 23	5 37	4 54	5 18

New Moon—September 2, 39 m past 7, A.M.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1845.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE BANK CASE.

IN resuming our remarks on this case, we feel called upon to notice, a short article, which appeared on the 21st instant, in the *Australian*, the object of which, as stated by itself, was *to make plainer*, (sic), a statement of ours, in the *Herald* of the 20th in reference to this subject. In censuring (what we submitted to our readers, to be,) the altogether unauthorised abuse of the Bank of Australia proprietors, by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, we made the statement in question, which is as follows:

"The great promissory note in favour of the Bank of Australasia, received the signature of JAMES NORTON, as Chairman of the Bank of Australia; the note upon which the latter was afterwards sued. No public meeting of proprietors was held; no previous authority given, no state of things, which warranted the tossing about (by the Counsel for the Bank of Australasia,) of the oratorical firebrands 'liars and repudiators.'"

By this passage our readers will see, that we plainly affirmed, that no public meeting was held;—no previous authority given, with reference to the making of the note mentioned in the above cited passage; and as our contemporary admits that what he puts forward on this point, is not offered "as a contradiction" of our statement, we have only to see whether the facts he discloses, make it any plainer than it was, before he came to our assistance.

His first fact is, "that on the 27th of February, 1843, the two Banks contracted with each other for a loan, from Australasia to Australia."

We take it that he means some of the Directors of the latter Bank so contracted, for in the way in which he puts it, he assumes the whole question in dispute, which is as yet open, and undetermined.

Thus far, we are not told of any public meeting; any previous authority; so that the *liability itself*, irrespective of the note, even upon our contemporary's own authority (the Australasian Director), was incurred, unauthorised by such meeting, or previous authority.

The second fact of our contemporary is, "that on the 7th of September following, the Bank of Australia held a special general meeting of its proprietors, at which the proper officer presented *a Report*, containing an abstract statement, the first item on the debtor side of which was, Bank of Australasia, £153,567 16s. 6d.

His third fact is, that on the 21st of the same month, another special general meeting of the proprietors was held, at which it was resolved, that the Report of the 7th of September, 1843, should be adopted and printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors of the Bank.

The fourth and last fact is, "that on the 30th of the next month of October, Mr. NORTON, as the newly appointed Chairman, affixed his name to the great note, the subject of dispute."

Now, in reply to these facts, thus offered, as is said, with the view of making plainer our above repeated statement, we beg to say, with all submission, we see nothing in any or all of the facts, which makes our statement any plainer than it was before. We asserted, and we repeat our assertion, confirmed as it appears to us to be, by our contemporary's facts, that there was no previous authority given by the Bank of Australia proprietary, which could justify any one in abusing them as liars, or repudiators, for saying they did not make the note.

The real state of the case, with our contemporary's facts, is this. That on the 27th, *without the proprietary having any notice or knowledge of the matter*, the great debt was incurred, by some one, or more, of the directors of the Bank of Australia. That on the 7th of September following, the proprietary were called together to be informed of the fact. That on the 21st of the same month, another meeting was held, at which the Report of the 7th of September was adopted, and directed to be printed and circulated amongst the proprietary, so that the whole participation of the proprietary extends to this; that after all the mischief was done,—they were on one day, the 7th September, duly informed of it; and on another, the 21st of the same month, they adopt a report (containing mention of the alleged liability) mainly, however, as it appears to us, with the intention that the same might be printed and circulated among their fellow-proprietors, that the latter might come in for their share of the joint-stock astonishment, provided for them. We find no previous authority given for the contracting of the loan;—no previous authority for the making of the note; no resolution of proprietors at any meeting, in terms either expressly, or impliedly, ratifying the transaction in question; or consenting to adopt as their own actings, the previous actings of the directors. The interposed facts, therefore, of our contemporary, as they are admitted not to afford any contradiction of our statement, would, if we had before specially noticed them, only have produced that confusion, they are now professedly put forward to correct.

But in thus noticing these "facts," the reader will see, we have given up an advantage we are entitled to insist on, viz.: our right as one of the public, not behind the curtain, and knowing the facts only as presented before us on the stage of the Supreme Court—to discuss the case as put forward there.

We have not, however, thought it necessary to stand on this right. We have taken our friend's facts for what they are worth, and find nothing in them to show any authority whatever from the Bank of Australia proprietors, either for the contracting of the loan, or for the making of the note, which could make it a lie, or an act of repudiation, for that body to deny such making. How could it be so? for about one-third of the entire body were in England, and we have never heard how many of those resident among us attended the special general meetings which have been referred to. But allow that they were many or few, of what worth were such attendances, as conferring authority on the directors, to do any act, in excess of the powers conferred on them by the deed of settlement? The directors either had the power under the deed of settlement to borrow this money, or they had not. If they had such power as bankers, *cadit quæstio*, and all special general meetings are superfluous; if they had not such power, then, in the absence of certainly about one-half, probably more than two-thirds of the whole proprietary, these meetings to any reasonable apprehension were insufficient to confer it. In any view of the case then, seeing that upon the first suggestion, viz., original authority under the deed, a bench of learned Judges are divided in opinion; and upon the question of subsequently conferred authority, a whole body of proprietors were proposed to be concluded by a few attendances at meetings of some few members, all held after the debt was contracted, and at not one of which, had any authority been given *for the making of the note*; we do certainly think the case was sufficiently disputable by the defendants, to deter any one, with an average endowment of modesty and discretion, from calling names, at the very outset of the enquiry.

Thus far, then, as to the sinful and repudiating part of the case. We shall trouble our readers with no further observations upon it. We will even refrain, notwithstanding the temptation to the contrary, from dwelling upon the coyness of the Bank of Australasia, at the Bank of Australia's first proposals for the loan, until the former saw there was a chance of shifting off the £30,000 or £80,000 worth of HUGHES and HOSKING'S paper (for it has been stated both ways, and at the lowest figure, it makes a pretty strong motive,) as one fact in the transaction. Although not perhaps very willing to be wooed without such a consideration, it is pretty plain, she could be wooed and won too, when she saw an opportunity of at once getting rid of so much "perilous stuff," which weighed upon her Hart;—and winding up a great and popular rival, at the same time. We do not complain of Mr. HART'S shrewdness in this matter, although Mr. WINDEYER—as he had full right to do—dealt with it as a popular topic, in a manner which seems to have called in the aid of the CHIEF JUSTICE, to the rescue of the assailed Bank. Indeed, as a matter of *trade*, we can see no ground of complaint: for every trading body of men have a right, according to mercantile ethics, to make as advantageous contracts for themselves as can be effected without falsehood, or misrepresentation; and we only refer to this little point to correct a delusion which some appear to have laboured under, that the Bank of Australasia was regularly going about, intent upon doing good irrespective of self, and like a corporate philantropic HOWARD, or joint stock Samaritan, assiduously pouring oil into the wounds of less flourishing Banks, wherever it could find them.

Not being inclined then to take up our readers' time by the discussion of such topics, we shall at once proceed to notice the question we were unable to enter upon in our last article; viz.: what are the present prospects of the Bank of Australia proprietary?

We exclude from this question a reference to their present state,—for to discuss that at any length, besides being painful, would be superfluous. For the present, no doubt, their capital is gone. Their old house, where erst they called for their 18 per cent. dividend, is broken into book shops, store-rooms, and trustees' counting-houses. An interregnum of no dividends is now running on. Is it only an interregnum? The great case is gone to England, to a country renowned over the world for "its law's delay." The stately march of Privy Council proceedings ensures the shareholders three or four years "time," even should they be unsuccessful. Thus long a respite, have they, at the very worst, from that which they have so long feared, viz.: the being sold off. Meanwhile they are in possession of all the property, in consideration of the assignment of which to the Bank, their directors incurred the heavy liability of this note. That property has been valued at so many different sums that we do not like to name any particular amount, but it must be worth a large sum.

Wool has risen in the English market 4d. or 5d. a pound at least, whereby the business of the settler has once again become a most lucrative one. The mercantile and the operative classes, ministering to the great leading interests, will receive a reflected prosperity from them. In less than another year there will probably be large quantities of capital in the colony (partly newly attracted hither, and partly the proceeds of our wool clips,) seeking investments. By that time the selling prices of this immense mass of property will have considerably increased: increased, we trust, to such a point as, if not sufficient for the liquidation of their debt, will prevent any large demand on the shareholders' pockets. Already, to the surprise of many, although certainly expected by ourselves, particular portions of this very property are fetching prices which in 1843 the most sanguine man would never have dreamt of; and steadily and progressively will the rise proceed. It is the law of political economy, that distributed over the mass of a country's transactions, all the money in the country exchanges for all the things which are commonly purchased with money: and, therefore, precisely in the proportion in which the quantity of money employed in its office of exchanging, is increased in any country, will be the impulse given to prices. We have, therefore, a well-founded confidence,—a confidence grounded upon science and experience,—that at the end of three years from this time, assuming that wool prices for that period shall continue tolerably firm, the Bank of Australia proprietary will be able to pay off the whole of their debts with their Bank assets, and have something left in hand, and that is much more than they have yet ventured to hope for themselves.

If these anticipations appear to some to be steeped over much in *coleur de rose*, we shall be forgiven when we plead our hearty sympathy for the unfortuate shareholders, as the cause. It was both a cheap and an innocent pleasure, that of the poor poet, who, as he lay in his ragged bed, comforted his poverty with a picture of the mines of Potosi, suspended before him, on the wall of his garret. All the rest of the world, as well as ourselves, we suspect, are commonly doing, in one form or another, the very thing we laugh at, in this poor son of song.

THE REGISTRY OFFICE BELONGS TO SCHEDULE A.

WE have already written so much upon this subject, that we fear our readers may think us tiresome; but as the consideration of the Message comes on in Council this evening, we may perhaps be permitted to offer one or two further observations.

The ground, the only ground, upon which the GOVERNOR refuses to charge the expenses of the Registry Office upon the Civil List Revenue, *alias* the Parliamentary Schedules, is, as we understand it, that in consequence of its having been separated by Act of Council from the department of the Supreme Court, the office no longer forms part of the Judicial Establishment, within the meaning of Schedule A. We observed in our article of Tuesday, referring to Lord STANLEY'S despatch of 15th December, 1842, that his Lordship appeared to have considered, that if the business of the office, when annexed to the Supreme Court, could be regarded as of such a character as to be comprehended within the words of Schedule A, "contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the administration of justice," *it would not lose that character, or acquire another and different one, by being transacted under some other roof than that of the Supreme Court.*

Further reflection has led us to attach to this view of the question more importance than we at first gave it credit for. We are firmly convinced that the office of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL is, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the judicial organization of the colony. The topographical incident of its removal from King-street to Macquarie-street, which seems to have so greatly bewildered the GOVERNOR, and led him so widely astray, has left its real character unchanged, untouched. The objects it is intended to accomplish, the duties it is required to perform, are entirely and exclusively connected with the "administration of justice throughout the colony." Its objects are thus defined in the Act (7 Vic., No. 16,) by which it is constituted:—

"For the registration of wills and devises, deeds, conveyances, and other assurances affecting real property; and for the registration of the Acts of the Colonial Legislature, Charters of Incorporation, Memorials of public Companies, and other instruments in writing, of, and relating to, property; and for the registration of certain marriages, births, baptisms, and burials."

Now what are all these instruments and these facts, as verified and perpetuated in the Registry Office, but *the subsidiaries of public "justice?"* What end can be answered by the registration of wills and devises, but the better to enable the Courts to administer justice in the estates of testators? by the registration of deeds and conveyances, but the better to enable the Courts to determine and enforce the rights of property? by the registration of the Acts of the Colonial Legislature, but the better to enable the Courts to administer the statute law of the territory? by the registration of Charters of incorporation, and Memorials of public Companies, but the better to enable those bodies to sue and be sued before the public tribunals? and by the registration of marriages, births, baptisms, and burials, but the better to enable the Courts to administer justice in cases wherein proofs of personal identity, legitimacy, age, and succession, are indispensable to the determination of the rights of property?

That such were the ends contemplated by the Legislature, is sufficiently obvious from the 30th section of the Act.

"Be it enacted, that in all proceedings before any Court of Justice, *for all purposes whatsoever*, an office copy of any deed or memorial registered or to be registered in the said office, shall, upon such office copy being proved in like manner as an office copy of any other record, *be received and taken in evidence* of the contents of the deed or memorial of which it purports to be an office copy, without the production of the original copy of the deed or memorial."

It thus appears clear, that in directing the expenses of the Registry Office to be charged on Schedule A, as forming part of the "contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the administration of justice," Lord STANLEY well knew what he was about. He well knew that the registration of written instruments, and of marriages, births, baptisms, and burials, could answer no earthly purpose—could be *intended* to answer no earthly purpose—but to subserve and facilitate the "administration of justice;" and that, as a necessary consequence, the office in which such registrations were performed, however circumstanced, in point of topography and of regulation, the office might be, could be regarded in no other light than as an adjunct of that judicial establishment for which Parliament had made especial provision.

And we apprehend that when the SECRETARY OF STATE comes to rebuke the GOVERNOR for that direct disobedience of instructions, which, in this case, His EXCELLENCY has openly avowed, his Lordship will probably intimate, that whilst he has been pained at this gratuitous act of official insubordination, he has been also surprised that a mind so acute as that which His EXCELLENCY had usually been thought to possess, could have hesitated for one moment to place the Registry Office where alone, in the financial arrangements, it ought unquestionably to be—on the fifth item of schedule A.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

IT is an odd coincidence, that within less than a week after the GOVERNOR had solemnly declared to the Legislative Council that 'no consideration whatsoever could induce him, knowingly, to do an act which he believed to be unlawful,' that very same Council should have passed a resolution solemnly declaring that, in their opinion, His EXCELLENCY *had* done such an act!

And it is equally odd that on one Tuesday the Council should have voted an address to the GOVERNOR praying that, in pursuance of instructions from England, he would be pleased to violate what he thought the letter of the law; and that on the Tuesday next ensuing they should have voted a censure upon His EXCELLENCY for having, in conformity with English precedent, committed the sort of violation they had previously recommended!

We think there can be no doubt in disinterested minds, that in taking from the revenue of the colony, for a specific purpose, a larger sum than had been appropriated to that service by legislative enactment, the Executive were acting contrary to the *letter* of the law. It will also, we think, be as readily admitted by all candid men, that the emergency in which that surplus expenditure had been ventured upon, and the spotless motives by which it had been dictated, were amply sufficient to vindicate the Government from any violation of the *spirit* of the law. The misfortune is, that instead of pleading the force of the emergency and the uprightness of their motives, as entitling them to indemnity, the Executive denied that they had committed any wrong or irregularity at all, and boldly maintained that they had obeyed both the *letter* and the *spirit* of the law. The Council were quite prepared to admit the plea for indemnity—to admit it instantly, cordially, to the fullest extent, and on the ground, not of mercy, but of *strict justice*. But when the Government took the high ground upon which alone they rested their justification—the ground of *rightful power*—they in effect spurned at indemnity, and set the Council at defiance. Under such circumstances, the latter had no alternative but either to compromise the rights of the colony, or to pass some such resolution as the one they adopted.

We must confess that the policy of our administration, in this instance, has not only pained, but *surprised* us. It betrays a want of sagacity and worldly wisdom of which we should have thought our Sydney cabinet incapable. Knowing, on the one hand, how largely our constitutional privileges had been already encroached upon by the Parliamentary schedules—and aware, on the other, that both the Council and the constituency were painfully alive to the cruelty of this act of imperial injustice—the colonial Government ought to have been doubly careful to avoid anything that could be deemed a further encroachment, and that might inflict extra pain upon the public mind. They ought to have foreseen—to have foreseen clearly—that a pretension such as the one now alluded to, could never be tolerated either in Council or out; and especially ought they to have foreseen, that to set up such a pretension at a crisis like the present, when so many irritating causes were threatening collision between the two branches of the Legislature, would be inevitably to bring down upon their own heads some severe mark of popular displeasure.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURES. BEET SUGAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter, under the signature of "VOIX DE SUCRE," will be found in the *Herald* of Tuesday, expresses doubts as to the correctness of some of our statements relative to the production of beet sugar in France.

We had shown that it was made and refined at a cost of 2½d. per English pound to the manufacturer, and we made that statement on the authority of several detailed accounts of the cost of manufacture which are in our possession. The condensed account of the cost which we supplied, emanated from Mons. PAYEN, the Professor of Chemical Arts at the national Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in Paris, a gentleman to whom the art of making beet sugar is indebted for many improvements during its progress to its present state of perfection.

We also stated that the colonial sugars were latterly unable to sustain the competition of beet, in consequence of the improvements in its manufacture, which had effected such a reduction in price that the value of sugars imported into France had fallen from 151 millions of francs to 61 millions;—that the exports of French manufactures to the colonies had fallen off in the same ratio, whereby the maritime interests of France were in a state of sufferance;—that delegates were sent from Guadeloupe and Martinique to the government, for the purpose of representing their distressed condition;—that standing committees were formed in the suffering seaports for the same purpose;—and that the Government had proposed to the Chamber a Bill for the suppression of the home production, on payment of an indemnity of forty millions, which, after a lengthened and stormy debate, had been negatived.

This debate was fully reported in the London papers, from which it was extracted by the writer of our article, a gentleman who had resided in Paris for upwards of twenty years, and who had watched with painful anxiety the proceedings of the government for the suppression of an art which he considered to be one of the brightest glories of the science of France.

Our correspondent acquaints us, that he also was resident in Paris, when the great question was under discussion in the French Chambers, that he did not, however, pay *particular attention to what was going on*; but that the impression left on his mind was different to ours. After stating what those impressions were, he adds, I do not pretend to say that *what I here state is exactly correct*, but the impression is strong, &c.

Our reply may be comprised in a very few words. Our correspondent admits that he did not pay particular attention to the subject—while the writer of our article professes to have paid very particular attention to it in all its phases during the last thirty years:—from the period indeed when the first products of refined beet sugar were sold as a curiosity at about a guinea a pound, until its manufacturing price was reduced to less than 2½d.

One of the impressions of our correspondent is, that beet sugar, unable to sustain the competition of the colonies without high protective duties, was in a state of slow decline; our table of its progressive and great encrease, extracted from the Statistics of France, showed the contrary. Let us, however, in addition to what we have already written give an extract from an elaborate article on this subject, by M. PAYEN, in the Agricultural Encyclopædia, entitled *Maison Rustique du XIX Siècle*, which be it remarked was published in 1835, before the later improvements were made. The cost of producing and refining was at that time 3½d per lb.; as indeed it was as far back at least as the year 1831. It is, therefore, quite evident that colonial sugars could not compete with the home production, to say nothing of the fact that sugar from beet is now made in England under the pressure of a duty of 25s. per cwt.

We subjoin, says Mr. Payen, one of the detailed accounts of expenditure and products, presented to the Paris Society for the encouragement of arts, by those manufacturers of beet sugar, who obtained prizes in December, 1831.

The following are the results from half a million of kilogrammes in the manufactory of Monsieur Dardant Majambost, of Limoges.

The produce of beet root sown on one hectare (2½ acres) is 20,000 kilogrammes, or 20 tons. Each 1000 kilogrammes is valued at 16 francs, which leaves a profit to the grower of from 75 to 100 francs (3 to 4 pounds sterling) per hectare at Limoges.

The expense of manufacturing upon the old plan is as follows:—

	Francs.
Beet roots 500,000 kilogrammes, at sixteen francs per 1000	8000
In the manufactory are worked up from 5500 to 6000 killogrammes, daily, ninety-one days being required for the 500,000.	
Labour of eighteen men, five women, and four children	2548
Fuel for the daily evaporation of 39 hectolitres of juice (about 24 gallons per hectolitre). As 225 lbs., English, of wood are required for the evaporation of three hectolitres, the consumption would be 2925 lbs. daily. The cubic *metre* (yard) weighs about 1096 lbs.; consequently the consumption by measure would be 2¾ cubic *metres*, but as the wood is not always dry, we estimate the expense at 4 cubic *metres* daily, in value 29 francs, which, for 91 days, is	2366
Animal charcoal, 100 kilog. (225 English pounds) daily, at 38 francs per 100 kilog—¼ fresh and ¾ revived	2368
Eighteen working bullocks at a cost of 100. each daily, for food, during the 91 days, (£3 15s.) each	1638
Sundries—lime, blood, lighting, repairs of utensils	88
Interest of moving capital of 20,000 francs (£800) for six months at 10 per cent. per annum	500
Interest of capital in machinery	3600
Storing and carting of roots to the manufactory	900
Rent	600
	23,401
Produce.	
M. Dardant calculates his produce in refined sugar at 5½ per cent. of the weight in root; but as the ordinary produce at that period was 5 per cent. the production in sugar is here estimated at 25,000 kilog. (25 tons).	
The residue in pulp, weighing 125,000 kilog., containing nearly the whole of the nutritious substance, is valued at 16 francs per 1000 kilogs. for the feeding of hogs and dairy cows	2000
Treacle	1800
Value of the residues	3800
Expense of manufacture	23,401
Expense of producing and refining 25 tons of beet sugar at Limoges	19,601

This makes the manufacturing cost price of refined sugar in 1831, at Limoges, £1 11s. 6d. per cwt., which is 3½d. per English pound. Since that period an increased product of 2 per cent. of chrystallised sugar, would reduce the price to 2½d. at the same place.

The cost of the eighteen working bullocks in the above estimate, and the interest on the capital employed in their purchase in France, would be comparatively nothing upon a farm in New South Wales.

About the time when M. PAYEN wrote his article, in 1835, some of the manufacturers had obtained seven per cent. of the refined sugar instead of five or five and a half as formerly, exclusive of three per cent. of treacle. He therefore enters upon calculations which show the manufacturing prices of the sugar under different amounts per cent. It should be borne in mind that the real amount of sugar in beet is ten per cent., but a part is converted into treacle during the evaporation. It remains for some new advance in chemical science to point out the means of obtaining the whole in a chrystalline state. The clue to this result is already known, and hopes are entertained of success.

If, says M. Payen, we substitute for the previous data, those which relate to the Northern departments, we shall obtain equally advantageous results. The beet there costs to the manufacturer fourteen francs per ton, which for half a million of kilogrammes (1000 per ton) costs 7000 francs. The expense of manufacturing (including interest, wear and tear, &c.) in that district, is 15,400 francs, which, added to the cost of the beet, makes a total expense of 22,400 francs. If we deduct for the value of pulp and treacle as above 3800 francs, there remains 18,600, as the manufacturing cost of the refined sugar. If the quantity of refined sugar be five per cent. of the fresh root, the produce would be 25,000 kil., (25 tons), so that 100 kilog. (2 cwt.) would cost 74 fr. 40 c.; at six per cent. the product would be 30,000 kilog., which establishes the price of 100 kil. (2 cwt.) at 62 francs. At seven per cent. the product would be 35,000 kil., and the cost of the 100 kil. (2 cwt.) would be 53 francs, (530d.)

We learn from the ensuing paragraph that the Committee of grievances for the seaport town of Havre was then in existence, and must have furnished the following data:—

According to the Havre Committee, says M. Payen, we should arrive at the same conclusion, for admitting the price of the roots per ton (1000 kil.) to be 14 francs, and the expense with tare and discount to be 38 francs, we shall find that the product at six per cent. would be 60 kil. (135 lbs.), and the cost 38 francs. 100 kilog. (2 cwt.) would therefore cost 63fr. 34 c., or at 7 per cent. 70 kilogr. produced at a cost, of 38 francs, would be at the rate of 54 francs per 100 kil. (2 cwt.)

We have in our possession a detailed account of the expenses of the manufacture at Pantin, near Paris, where the cost is 2½d. per lb. The price of the labour of the men and women employed varies from 2 to 3 francs per day.

The cost of producing sugar, without refining, in the manufactory of Chaptal, was as follows in 1817. (*Annales de Chimie*, vol. VII., p. 192.)

	Francs.
Expenses, including tillage, &c	18,675
	French lbs.
Produce—	
Raw sugar, 1st quality	29,132
Ditto, 2nd quality,—from the boiling of the treacle	10,960
	40,092
which in English pounds is	46,104

No allowance is here made for residual pulp, weighing 158,000 French pounds, which fed the flocks of Government merinos for 69 days. The number of the sheep is not given.

Our correspondent suggests that sugar might be imported cheaper from Java than it could be made. This is utterly impossible, unless the Javanese should adopt the mode of making and refining the sugar by one continuous operation; but, under any circumstances, the imported sugar would not feed our agriculturists.

The cost of the raw sugar in beet, supposing the product of the roots to be 8 tons per acre, is in France less than a penny per lb., and we are assured by Mr. FISHER, from his own experience, that 60 tons per acre may be obtained from some of our rich deep soils, and that he will purchase for distillation all that may be produced. In England, Mr. HEROD, of Norfolk, has produced 80 tons per acre of the variety called mangold-wurzel. Mr. ELLIOTT, of Hampton, Middlesex, is reported to produce from 30 to 40 tons. M. BAILLY DE MERLIEUX, one of the best French writers on the culture of beet, in the *Maison Rustique*, states that 90,000 plants, at intervals of a foot, are planted on a hectare (2½ acres) of land in Provence. As he estimates the French root to average two French pounds (of 18 oz.) each, the crop should amount to 72,000 French pounds (or thirty-six tons) per acre.

The French estimates are based in general on a produce of 8 tons per acre, but it is admitted by the same writers that 20 may be obtained. If 16 be obtained without increase of cost, the value of the sugar will be 0½d. per lb. The dried root pulverised so as to break up the whole of its cells may be used for beer, spirits, wines, and the production of tallow and lard, without the previous extraction of the sugar.

The cultivation of beet has been found also to ameliorate the soils in France, and greatly to increase the succeeding crops of wheat. The residues of the sugar manufactory would be of great value in the produce of tallow, lard, pork for shipping, and bacon.

It is suggested that our territory, meaning the Moreton Bay District, would produce the cane sugar. What it might do a few years hence remains to be proved. The cane, we believe, is three years in coming to maturity; but certain it is, that if our agriculturists were wise, and had sufficient seed, they might in the short space of six months time supply materials for all our sugar, our beer, our brandies, and our rums.

These are truths that may sound unpleasantly upon the ears of Java merchants; but we look to our agricultural produce for the means of restoring prosperity to our adopted country.

We purpose to resume this subject, in order to show by what improvements the increased product of refined sugar was latterly obtained.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour.

IMMIGRATION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a return to the address adopted on the 22nd instant, upon the motion of Dr. Nicholson, showing the amount received by the Land and Immigration Commissioners in England, in payment for land in this colony, together with the mode in which the same had been appropriated.

The above return was ordered, upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, to be printed, and referred to the Immigration Committee.

CUSTOMS BILL.

The further consideration of the Customs Bill, which stood upon the paper as the first order of the day, was postponed until Wednesday next, upon the motion of the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, with the understanding that it should stand first upon the paper for that day.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BOATS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that before mentioning any other estimate, he wished to draw the attention of the Council to the gratuity proposed to be given to the Superintendent of Boats, on the breaking up of his establishment; this item had been deferred in consequence of its having been suggested that it should be borne on schedule B—and as the Committee were unanimous in their desire that this old and meritorious servant should be rewarded (hear), he would, on that understanding, withdraw the proposed item, and do his endeavour to obtain for the Superintendent of Boats a compensation from the surplus on schedule B.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY next brought forward this Estimate, which, as originally proposed, was—

	£	s.	d.
Two Telegraph Masters—one at Sydney £73, and one at South Head at 3s. per diem	127	15	0
Provisions and Clothing for four men—two at Fort Phillip and two at South Head	73	0	0
Fuel and Light, £4; Incidental Expenses, including Repairs to Telegraphs, &c.	35	0	0
	£239	15	0

This Estimate, he said, had been postponed, in order that time might be allowed for consideration, as to whether the salary of the Telegraph Master at South Head should not be made equal to that of the Telegraph Master in Sydney, some honorable members thinking that the station at the South Head was the more important of the two; according to the estimate, the pay of the Telegraph Master in Sydney was 4s., while that of the Master at South Head was only 3s. 6d. per diem. He had brought the matter under consideration of the Government, and he was authorised to propose an increase of 6d. per day in the pay of the Signal Master at South Head, which would increase the amount from £239 15s. to £248 17s. 6d. for the two stations, and he moved that that sum be appropriated.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that when the matter was under consideration before, an impression existed that the Signal Master at Sydney was in receipt of considerable perquisites for extra work as sending messages to merchants; but he found on inquiry that those gratuities did not amount to more than £10 a-year. He would call the attention of the Government to the house in which the Signal Master was compelled to reside; it was scarcely habitable, and some £50 or £60 would, he thought, be well expended in providing a respectable habitation.

The question was put, and the sum proposed agreed to without dissent.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY next brought forward the estimate for the Post-Office department, which was as follows:—

SYDNEY.	£	s.	d.
Postmaster-General	650	0	0
Six clerks, at £320, £266, £200, £185, £170, and £155, respectively	1,390	0	0
Five assistant clerks, at 6s. each per diem	547	10	0
Window attendant, at 7s. per diem	127	15	0
Ten letter carriers, at 4s. each per diem	730	0	0
Office keeper, at 1s. 3d. per diem	22	16	3
Commission to Postmasters	1,800	0	0
Conveyance of inland mails	7,600	0	0
Conveyance of coast mails	600	0	0
Allowance for landing and shipping foreign mails	50	0	0
Allowance to masters of vessels for conveyance of letters	550	0	0
Allowance to sixty-four Postmasters for light for sealing, and for night duty, at 30s. each per annum	96	0	0
Porterage and Boat Hire	95	0	0
Rent for a Post Office at Campbelltown	20	0	0
Uniforms for thirteen Letter Carriers, viz., ten at Sydney, one at Parramatta, and two at Maitland	80	0	0
Forage and Farriery for one horse	30	0	0
Stationery and Bookbinding	131	1	6
Fuel and Light	38	4	3
Furniture	10	0	0
Mail Bags and Boxes, Brass Plates, Stamps, and Incidental Expenses	200	0	0
	£14,468	7	0

This estimate, he said, had been postponed, in order that some information might be obtained from the Post Master General; that officer was now in attendance, and he would move that he be called to the bar to be examined.

Mr. RAYMOND was introduced by the Serjeant-at-arms, and in answer to questions put by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Robinson, and other members—gave evidence to the following effect. That he was, in his capacity of Post Master General, one of a Board appointed to open tenders for the conveyance of mails; that he knew of the tenders which had been sent in and accepted for the conveyance of the mails to Port Phillip, for the present year, and the reasons why they were accepted; that there had been a petition from the inhabitants of Melbourne and other residents in the Port Phillip district generally, praying that a mail might be despatched twice a week. The increase on the expense of two mails over that of one, according to the tenders that had been accepted, was £640. He was aware that it was considered a great convenience to have two mails per week instead of one. The sum received for postage from Sydney to Melbourne, without including the intermediate places, was £2146 15s. 5d.; the amount received during the first half of the present year, since the establishment of the twice a week mail was £1194 4s. 5d. The increase had not been so great as he had expected; but this was to be accounted for by the fact that the transactions of the colony generally were not so vigorous as at one time they were. There had been years in which the postage had yielded much more than last year. The expense last year, when there was only one mail a week, was 8¼d. per mile; this year it was not more than 7½d. Mr. Raymond said he was not prepared to state to the Committee the amounts received at the intermediate places between Sydney and Melbourne; and he retired, with the understanding, that if further evidence were required, he should prepare himself with the accounts from such intermediate places.

Dr. LANG expressed himself in favour of the continuance of the twice a week mail. Many places there were at which parties came for letters and papers, on the road, which had not been mentioned, and to return to the old system would be a step towards barbarising the residents in the country between this and Port Phillip, and those who came from great distances to meet the mails, by preventing them from learning what was going on in this House, as well as elsewhere. The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that if the Committee were desirous of any further information, he would willingly consent to the postponement of the estimate, or he would propose that the sum estimated be now voted.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that he was quite prepared to vote for it at once, and without any further delay; and even if there were a probability of small loss, he should still be prepared to vote the amount; but sufficient had been shown to prove that there would be no loss. There was an Act of Parliament, the 7 and 8 Victoria, by which even all the two-penny communications between Parramatta and Windsor might be regulated by an official in St. Martin's-le-Grand in London; it was not a new law, although a new act, for the law of this colony made similar provisions, and the only reason why our Post-office regulations had not been interfered with, was that there had been no excess of revenue—that there had been nothing worth taking from us; and so long as there was no excess of revenue for the Lords of the Treasury to touch, the management of these Post-office matters would be left to themselves; and whatever saving might be effected to the colony by the Home Government taking the entire management of the department, great inconvenience must ensue if every application for a new post-office or an additional letter-bag had to be referred to Post-office Commissioners at home before it could be granted. He would rather vote for three mails a week; it was only when they were rich that they were in danger; and if they were weak, not able to resist, he would not have them appear to be rich. The Lords of the Treasury might continue, if they chose to send our mails instead of packets, and by and by perhaps it would lead to steamers being sent; but he thought that they could best manage their own Post Office affairs themselves. He should therefore vote for the sum proposed.

Dr. LANG said, that it was owing to the high rates of postage that there was not more frequent intercourse; letters from Port Phillip cost 1s. 3d. each; this was the price of a pound of wool, and not long since of a sheep, and parties here and at Port Phillip were unwilling to pay, or put their friends to such an expense.

Mr. WENTWORTH did not think that the people of this colony were so much troubled with the *cacoethes scribendi*, that the amount of epistolary correspondence would be very greatly increased. He had been led to suggest the enquiry; he had in consequence of what had fallen from the honorable member for Melbourne, who had stated that the difference of expense of one and two mails was not more than £100 or £200 per annum. It was now found that it was more than £600. He took precisely the same view of the case, however, as the honorable member for Durham, and he should vote for the full amount proposed.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that he had not made any positive statement as to the difference of expense. He would state now that there were many post offices required: as in New England, on Darling Downs, and other places, and he did not wish any more than other honorable members to make a revenue out of this department, but should be glad to see new offices established.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he agreed that this was not a department which it was desirable to make a source of revenue, and the Government, ever since he had been a member of it, had acted upon the same view; and any surplus of re-

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519157

venue over expenditure, had been applied to the benefit of the colony, in establishing new post offices. Of late years, the number of offices had been increased in a manner which was highly creditable to the Postmaster-General, and the public had benefitted even from the rates of postage which they complained of as high. At times, however, there had been deficiencies in the revenue, arising from circumstances which could not be controlled; the rate of postage was a fixed rate, but the amount of expenditure could not be fixed, as the contracts varied according to the price of forage, and from other circumstances. He agreed with the honorable member for Sydney that there was not in this colony much of the *cacoëthes scribendi*; and the expectations which were formed in England even, of a great increase in the amount of correspondence in consequence of a reduction of postage had not been fulfilled.

Mr. MACARTHUR called the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the fact that no provision was made for a letter-carrier for Parramatta. He had lately been one of a deputation to present a petition to the Governor on the subject of the rate of postage to which the inhabitants of Parramatta were subjected, in addition to which they had to pay one penny each letter to the person who delivered them.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the Government were anxious to meet the views of the petitioners in this respect; and if the sum voted for contingent expenses should not be found sufficient to cover the expense of a letter carrier for Parramatta, he had no doubt that the Council, on being asked, would readily provide a sufficient sum.

The motion was then put and carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY next moved the appropriation of the sum fixed for the

PORT PHILLIP POST OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Post Master	380	0	0
Two Clerks, at £140 and £125 respectively	265	0	0
Assistant Clerk, at 6s. per diem	109	10	0
Three Letter Carriers, at 4s. each per diem	219	0	0
Commission to Post Masters	280	0	0
Conveyance of Inland Mails	2750	0	0
Conveyance of Coast Mails	140	0	0
Allowance to Masters of Vessels for conveyance of Mails	210	0	0
Allowance to fifteen Post Masters for Light for Sealing and for Night Duty	30	0	0
Uniforms for three Letter Carriers	21	0	0
Porterage and Boat Hire	20	0	0
Custody and Repair of Clock	10	0	0
Stationery, £48; Fuel, Light, and Water, £13	61	0	0
Furniture	15	0	0
Mail Bags and Boxes, Stamps, and Incidental Expenses	80	0	0
Carried without discussion.	£4580	10	0

COLONIAL AGENT GENERAL.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the next item, which was for the salary of the Colonial Agent General—£250.

Mr. WINDEYER begged to enquire what the Colonial Agent General was doing for this colony? He was not aware himself what he could be doing for £250 a year; but he had heard that some two years ago £250 had been sent to him for the purchase of books for the Library of the House, and he had not sent the books, nor even answered the letter.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that there had been a communication addressed to him at the close of the session of 1843, by the Library Committee, requesting him to procure through the Colonial Agent General, a number of books for the Library of the House, and on the 11th March, 1844, he had addressed a letter to the Agent-General enclosing a list of the books required: the letter had been sent in duplicate, and he knew that they had arrived home, as they were sent by the ships which had since returned again to the colony. In that letter, he informed the agent that a sum of £300 had been voted towards the formation of a Library, and requested him to procure books according to the list, to the amount of £250, the sum of £50 being reserved to be expended in the colony; but the Agent General had not yet favoured him with any reply. At the same time, His Excellency the Governor had addressed the Secretary of State requesting him to furnish the Library of the House with Parliamentary papers, documents, &c., which he was happy to say had arrived, and were deposited in the Library some five months ago.

Mr. WINDEYER said, he was at a loss to think what else the Agent General had to do for this colony than to attend to that letter; but he had some twenty other colonies to attend to, and he, Mr. Windeyer, had always thought that the share this colony had to contribute was far too large; last year the Council had reduced the sum to £150, thus allowing the Agent-General a *locus penitentiæ*; but he, Mr. Windeyer, was not disposed to give him absolution year after year; and he was at a loss to imagine why it was put down now on the estimates at £250, after the House had said last year that £150 was enough. He should now move a further reduction, and as the Duke of Austria said to the beggar, who asked him charity on the ground of his being a brother, when he gave him a guinea,—if all your brothers give you a guinea you will be a rich man, he would vote £100 for the Agent-General; and if all the other colonies did the same, he would be well off.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that perhaps the Colonial Secretary would explain what the duties of the Agent-General were.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he had on a former occasion stated at some length what those duties were. He might mention, however, the purchase of supplies for the rural and the border police, of stationery and other matters for the Government departments—the payment of interest on debentures, of pensions receivable at home, also of salaries to officers on leave of absence—and a variety of other duties which were important and beneficial to the colony. He regretted that he was not able to give a satisfactory explanation with respect to the delay in the matter of the books, but it might perhaps yet be explained.

Mr. COWPER expressed his regret that the Government should have placed £250 on the estimates, when the Council had decided £150 was enough. He should be satisfied that this agent-general should be done away with altogether. He knew from parties who had had business at the Agent-General's Office, that they could not see him for months' together, and the clerks in his office were so ignorant, that they could scarcely calculate the amount of half salary to be received, or of the income tax when deducted from it. Unless some satisfactory explanation were given of the last case of neglect, the Government should not pay one sixpence to the Agent General, and except on this condition he should withhold his vote.

Mr. WENTWORTH opposed the motion, on the ground that all that the Agent-General had to do might be done through a branch or a mercantile house, and that the colony would then be better served.

Some further observations were made with respect to the duties of the agent, and the necessity of keeping up the salary, when

Mr. DARVALL proposed a further amendment, that the sum be fixed at £150, the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN was about to put the question on the lowest amendment, £100.

This was objected to as not being in accordance with the rules of the House, although it had hitherto been the practice.

The CHAIRMAN decided that he would follow the old practice; and put the question on Mr. Windeyer's amendment.

The result was declared in favour of the Ayes.

A division was called for and the result was as follows:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Robinson	Colonial Secretary
Mr. Murray	Commander of Forces
Mr. Cowper	Collector of Customs
Mr. Lord	Auditor-General
Mr. Bowman	Mr. Ieely
Mr. Macarthur	Mr. Lamb
Mr. Wentworth	Mr. Darvall
Mr. Lawson	Mr. Berry
Mr. Wild	Mr. Panton
Mr. Lang	Mr. Suttor
Captain Dumaresq	Mr. Bradley
The Speaker	Colonial Treasurer,
Mr. Windeyer, (teller.)	(teller.)
13	12

The amendment was consequently carried, fixing the salary of the Agent General at £100.

CORONERS.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved that the sum of £1583 17s. 6d. might be voted to pay the expenses of Department of Coroners at Sydney, according to the following estimate:—

	£	s.	d.
Seven Coroners, at £40 each per annum	280	0	0
Clerk to the Coroner, Sydney, at 3s. 6d. per diem	63	17	6
Coroners' Fees on Inquests, at 20s. each	250	0	0
Fees to Magistrates for Inquiries touching Sudden Deaths, at 20s each	150	0	0
Surgeons' Fees and Allowances for Travelling	600	0	0
Allowances to Coroners for Travelling Expenses	80	0	0
Allowances to Magistrates for Travelling Expenses	50	0	0
Rewards for taking up Dead Bodies	10	0	0
Coffins, Burials, and Incidental Expenses	100	0	0
	£1,583	17	6

In moving this amount, the COLONIAL TREASURER remarked, that it was precisely the same as that voted last year.

Mr. WINDEYER remarked, that since last year a measure had been adopted by the Government which materially altered the circumstances of the case. The measure he alluded to was a proclamation directing that in future the coroners should not go out of their respective districts. If such a restriction as this was imposed, there would be a vast alteration of the circumstances which had induced the Council to give a sort of retaining fee to the several coroners to compensate them for having to perform certain duties which might involve the necessity of traversing over a large tract of country. If the duties of coroner beyond the several districts could be discharged by the magistrates, it would be better that the whole duties of the department should be so discharged.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he had recommended the alteration alluded to, in order to prevent those unseemly races which had on some occasions taken place between the coroners and the magistrates, to see who should hold an inquest over a dead body, and thereby become entitled to the fees. He thought it was better, therefore, that the duties of the coroner should be confined to their several districts, particularly as those districts were generally quite large enough to employ them most fully. This measure would be productive of a saving of expense, rather than of an addition, as the coroners were entitled to travelling expenses, which would not be involved when these matters were attended to by the magistrates resident on the spot.

Mr. WINDEYER was still inclined to the belief, that this duty might be better performed by the magistrates; although some amendment in the present state of the law might be necessary, as there were many duties which could be performed by the coroner alone. According to the statement of the Colonial Secretary himself, the fees alone were sufficiently important to cause a race to obtain them; and considering the small proportion of violent deaths, and the smallness of the several districts, he felt assured that this branch of the public service might be conducted effectually upon a much less expensive scale.

Mr. BOWMAN expressed his opinion that the peculiar duties of coroners could only be discharged efficiently by officers specifically appointed for that purpose.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he should be rather inclined to extend the office of coroner, than to bestow new and difficult powers upon the magistracy. He had some doubt, however, as to the legality of the step which had been taken by the Government; but he hoped it was not yet too late for the Government to come to the House with some proposition for the general regulation of the department of coroners.

After some further conversation, it was determined to postpone the further consideration of this plan, until the return of the Attorney-General, at present absent on Circuit, it being understood that the arrangement made by the Government, with reference to the confining of the coroners to their respective police districts, had not in the first instance been concurred in by that officer.

POLICE.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the appropriation of a sum of £3705 3s. 7d., for the Police Establishment of the city of Sydney, according to the following Estimate:—

	£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate	400	0	0
Commissioner of Police	400	0	0
Six clerks, at £200, £160, £150, £130, £115, and £110 per annum, respectively	865	0	0
Two assistant clerks, at 5s. each per diem	182	10	0
Four Inspectors, at 4s. each per diem	292	0	0
Twelve Sergeants, at 3s. each per diem	657	0	0
Seventy-six Constables, at 2s. 9d. each per diem	3,814	5	0
Messenger, at 1s. 5d. per diem	25	17	1
Office Keeper	20	0	0
Allowance in lieu of clothing to Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables—92 men, at 3d. each per diem	419	15	0
Rations of provisions to prisoners in custody, and fuel and light	143	14	4
Postage, Stationery, and Incidental Expenses	190	5	8
	7,410	7	1
Deduct—One half the amount to be provided for by the Corporation	3,705	3	6
	£3,705	3	7

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he considered this proposition to be only a renewal of the old attempt to set the objectionable taxing power of the City Council in motion, which he had thought would have been allowed to stand over, in common with all matters connected with the similar working of the District Councils, until some reply was received from home with reference to the recommendations of the General Grievance Report. He hoped, therefore, that these police items would, for the present, be postponed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he had no wish to revive a discussion upon any matters which had been referred home; but these Estimates had been unavoidably prepared with reference to the present state of the law. He was quite prepared to admit that it would be hard if the country districts were relieved, as last year, from the expenses of the police, and the incorporated towns alone subjected to this burthen. He had no objection, if it was the wish of the House, that the consideration of this item should be postponed for the present.

The further consideration of this item was then postponed; and the House having resumed, upon the motion of Mr. WINDEYER, the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

IMPOUNDING ACT.

The Impounding Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and the Council went into Committee for its consideration.

The object of this Bill was to enable the forfeitures, &c., arising out of impoundings, to be applied to the aid of the charitable institutions of the district in which those fines, &c. were raised, instead of to the Benevolent Asylum at Sydney, as heretofore; and in the course of the consideration it was doubted how these funds might be properly applied when there were no charitable institutions in the district where they had been raised. To meet this, the COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed a proviso, enabling the Governor to apply such funds either to the aid of the Benevolent Asylum at Sydney, or the aid of any similar institution in one of the neighbouring districts to that in which it had been received. Mr. WINDEYER expressed his fears that the principle of this measure might lead to some such evils as had been produced by the poor-laws in England, by causing such institutions as these to be multiplied in places where there were no need of them. He thought, therefore, that it would be better that the Governor should have a discretionary power of applying this money to scientific as well as benevolent institutions. At Newcastle, for instance, there was a Mechanics' Institute, although there was no Benevolent Asylum, and he saw no reason why this or any other district similarly situated should not possess the money which had been raised in it. The COLONIAL SECRETARY conceived that this measure, while producing a great deal of good, could not lead to anything like the establishment of a poor law system, and after some further discussion the proviso was adopted.

It was suggested by Dr. LANG, that this Bill ought to be so drawn, that the Benevolent Asylum, of Sydney, should not be deprived of the money now in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, and in which money that institution had in point of fact, a vested interest. Mr. WENTWORTH and Mr. DARVALL were of a similar opinion; but the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Mr. MACARTHUR, Mr. PANTON, and several other members, were of opinion that the Benevolent Asylum should not be regarded as having a vested interest in these funds, inasmuch as they were still open to a claim from their rightful owners; and to adopt such a course as was proposed, would be to postpone the operation of this Bill for two years more. During some further discussion, however, it was stated, that the clause as it then stood, would leave to the Benevolent Asylum the right to sell the funds in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer at the time of its passing, and as this appeared to coincide with the opinion of the majority, the clause was adopted without alteration.

The remainder of the Bill was gone through without discussion, and the House having resumed its sitting, the Bill was reported with its amendments, and was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Wednesday next.

CENSUS BILL.

The above bill having been read a second time on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, was ordered, upon the motion of the same honorable member, to be referred to a Select Committee, with a special instruction to report upon it not later than that day month. In making this proposition, the COLONIAL SECRETARY remarked, that a similar course was adopted with reference to the last Census Act, and that many useful suggestions were obtained from the Committee. The motion was acceded to without remark, and the following gentlemen were appointed to form the Committee, viz.:—The Colonial Treasurer, the Colonial Secretary, Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Robinson, and the Auditor-General.

POSTPONEMENT.

The second readings of the Lunatics Act Amendment Bill, and the Savings' Bank Loan to Sydney Corporation Bill, were postponed till Wednesday next. And the second readings of the Oaths in Public Departments Abolition Bill, and the Punishment of Death in certain cases Abolition Bill, were postponed till Wednesday, the 10th of September.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The Embezzlement by Government Officers Bill was re-committed, and, some verbal alterations having been made in the preamble, and the enacting part of the first clause, it was reported to the House with its amendments.

It was then read a third time, and passed, and was ordered to be carried up to His Excellency the Governor, for the Royal Assent, by the Speaker and the Colonial Treasurer.

FORGERY.

The Punishment of Death in Forgery Cases Abolition Bill was read a third time, and passed, and was ordered to be presented to His Excellency by the Speaker and the Colonial Treasurer.

Council adjourned, at twenty minutes past eight, until three o'clock this afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice A'BECKETT.

KERR AND ANOTHER v. TOMPSON AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for foreclosure, which had been heard last Court day, and was now further spoken to by His Honor's permission.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Mr. BROADHURST appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. DONNELLY for two of the defendants, the other defendants having assented to the usual decree, except the trustees of J. T. Hughes, against whom the plaintiffs consented to have the bill dismissed with costs, upon the terms of having the same added to the mortgage debt.

Mr. DONNELLY opposed the last mentioned proposition, as well as the granting of a decree against the defendants for whom he appeared, and who were subsequent mortgagees, upon the ground that no replication had been filed to their answer, and that the evidence taken in the cause could not be used against them.

The plaintiffs' counsel contended that they were entitled to have the costs from Hughes' trustees added to the mortgage debt, and that as the defendants who opposed the decree had not alleged any facts, which it was necessary to traverse, there could be no necessity for the filing of a replication. The evidence, therefore, could be properly applied to these defendants; but it was submitted that if His Honor thought otherwise, he might, under such circumstances, allow a replication to be filed *nunc pro tunc*.

His HONOR reserved judgment.

CUMMINS v. MACKENZIE AND OTHERS.

Mr. GORDON moved upon notice, that a common injunction, which had been obtained on the part of the plaintiff herein, to restrain the defendant Mackenzie from proceeding in an action of ejectment, might be set aside with costs, upon the ground that it was obtained *exparte* and irregular.

His HONOR granted the application with costs, deciding that the fact of the application having been made *exparte* was sufficient to warrant this decision, without determining any question as to the regularity of the proceedings.

Some motions of course having been heard and disposed of, the Court adjourned.

THE BERRIMA CIRCUIT.—The Attorney-General and the Sheriff started yesterday for Berrima, having been preceded by the Criminal Crown Solicitor, who left Sydney for the same place on Wednesday evening. Mr Justice a'Beckett, accompanied by Mr. Vincent Dowling as Clerk of Arraigns, was to start at an early hour this morning. Of the Bar, Mr. Purefoy is already in Berrima, and Mr. Michie was to start either yesterday evening or to-day.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.—This Court sat yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, but no business being brought forward, was adjourned till Monday next.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Henry Manfield, a first meeting was held, at which the Gas Company proved a claim for £10 1s.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

William Heugh having applied for his certificate, and being unopposed, had his certificate allowed.

Michael Gannon being opposed, the consideration of his application was postponed till Monday week.

The application of Robert Jones and Thomas Jones were each postponed for a week.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

William Addison, a single meeting, at eleven o'clock.

Joseph and Henry Moore, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past eleven.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Terry Hughes, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

Wilson, Coser, and Henderson, a special meeting, for the creditors to give directions at twelve, noon.

CITY COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. To receive Reports from the Chairman of Committees.
2. To recive such Memorials and Petitions as may be presented.
3. To read Correspondence.
4. Motions.
5. To consider the following business standing over, of which notice has been given:—
   1. The letter from the Colonial Secretary of date 17th ult., on the subject of certain Deeds of Grant prayed for by the Corporation; received by the Council on the 21st ult.
   2. The Report of the By-Laws Committee, together with the By-Law for regulating the proceedings of the Council, and the election of Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Corporate Officers; and the By-Law for regulating Hackney Carriages, &c.; dated and received by the Council on the 30th ult.
   3. The Petition from the Collector of the City Rates, praying for an increase in emolument; received by the Council on the 9th instant.
   4. The Petition of the Hackney Coach and Car Proprietors and Drivers; received by the Council on the 9th instant.
   5. The letter from the City Surveyor, of date 6th instant, transmitting a plan of as much of Lachlan Swamp as that officer thinks absolutely necessary for securing a supply of water to the city; read to the Council on the 9th instant.
   6. The propriety of renting premises for a Town Hall from and after the 1st January next.
6. To consider the Report of the Finance Committee recommending the payment of sundry accounts amounting to £88 15s. 2d.; received by the Council on the 25th instant.
7. To consider the Report of the Improvement Committee, on the Petitions of Anne Bryan and John Harley, recommending that the footpath opposite their premises in Kent-street, Church-hill, be excavated to the proper level of the street at the expense of the Corporation; received by the Council on the 25th instant.
8. To consider the Petition of George Sherbin and R. O'Farrell, praying the Council to repair a portion of Harris-street; received by the Council on the 25th instant.
9. To consider the propriety of taking steps for having the balance at the credit of the Police Fund transferred to the City Fund.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Sheepskins and Tallow.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oil Peppermint, Brandy, Glassware, and Sundres; at 12 o'clock, Tobacco.

Mr. W. G. MOORE.—At his Mart This Evening, Paintings, Engravings, and Drawings.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Woolpacks, Bags, Flour, Glassware; at 12 o'clock, Cognac Brandy, Gin, Rum, Tobacco, Hooded Phaeton.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Watch Glasses, Materials, and Watchmaker's Tools.

MR. E SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cutlery, Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Carpenters' Tools, Fittings, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Silver Plate and Plated Ware.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS. THURSDAY.—There were in all twenty cases on the lists, namely, six drunkards, four of whom were admonished and discharged, and two were ordered each to pay 11s. or go forty-eight hours to the cells. There were two summons cases, one for rescuing a pig on its way to the pound, dismissed on payment of costs, and one for ill-treating an apprentice, also dismissed on the defendant giving up the indentures. There were twelve cases on the general list, namely, two on suspicion of stealing sundry articles of drapery and grocery, three for assault, one for drunkenness and suspicion of stealing a set of scales, one for drunkenness and obscene language, one for assaulting a wife—all discharged; one for being an accessary to the stealing of several dozen of flour bags, one for a violent assault, and one for stealing a coat—all remanded; one for uttering a forgery, committed for trial.

KITE FLYING.—On Friday, the 15th instant, two men went to the house of Mrs. Jones, lodging-house keeper, at present residing in Windmill-street, and induced her to give them lodgings, on the faith of a bank cheque for £33, which they produced to her, payable ten days after sight by the Bank of New South Wales, which cheque they afterwards took away, and returned to Mrs. Jones with an acceptance, purporting to have been marked on it by Mr. Black of the same bank, which acceptance induced Mrs. Jones to advance the men £3 in cash. Having some doubts as to the genuineness of the acceptance after the advance had been made, Mrs. Jones took it to the bank, where she ascertained that the whole document was a forgery. The police made every enquiry after the utterers, without effect, until Tuesday last, when Mrs. Jones, having some business at the Police Office, while standing at the window, speaking to Inspector Molloy, recognised one of the loungers in the yard as the man who had passed the cheque in question to her. He was immediately taken into custody, and was yesterday committed for trial, having been previously identified as Bernard Kite, free by servitude, per *Mangles*, in 1818, for seven years. The prisoner, in defence, alleged, that he had been an old lodger with the prosecutrix, but denied having spoken to her for the last four years.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—About half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, a man dressed in a dark tweed coat, called on Mr. Macpherson, the Clerk of the Legislative Council, and made some enquiries respecting a house on Brickfield-hill, the property of Mr. Wentworth, and for the letting of which, Mr. Macpherson is agent. Mr. Macpherson accompanied the enquirer to the premises, and was in the act of showing the applicant over the house, when the fellow sprang on Mr. Macpherson, struck him a blow on the face, which not only cut his nose, but discoloured his eyes to such an extent, that he is at present incapable of seeing; the fellow then thrust his hand into Mr Macpherson's pocket, and took his pocketbook out, with which he ran off, making his escape by running into a passage from the Brickfield-hill to Pitt-street, known as Petticoat-lane. On Mr. Macpherson rerecovering his senses, he immediately gave an alarm, when a close search was made for the fellow by a number of persons residing in the neighbourhood where the outrage took place, but without success. It appears, that on Wednesday evening, Mr. Macpherson not only paid away about £60, but also left his gold watch in a place of safety. The only things contained in the pocketbook were, a few private letters of no value to any one but Mr. Macpherson, himself, or his family.

THE BONE MILL.—We paid a visit to Mr. Wilson's Bone Mill a few days ago, and saw it in operation. It is set in motion by a horizontal shaft, from the connecting rod of Mr. Grose's engine, which leads into the boiler house, where the bones are ground and sifted to the different sizes, in which they are sold for manure. On the end of the shaft is a pinion which communicates motion to a large cog wheel, this is placed in such a position as by the use of a lever, the cylinders for grinding the bones do their part of the work, and there is a contrivance by which, if a very large bone or other obstruction should in any way stay the proceedings of the cylinders, the engine goes on doing its other work, without apparently any alteration. The cylinders through which the bones passed, and by which they are crushed, are made of iron, and are covered with cog-like-teeth, and as these cylinders are set-apart, or brought nearer to each other, the bone manure is smaller or larger in the grain. That commonly used for agricultural purposes is called "half inch bone," and that for gardens, is much finer, and is called bone dust. There are five or six men employed at present, and when the value of bone dust as a manure is fully appreciated, we have no doubt but that twice that number will be required. Mr. Wilson informs us that bone dust has been furnished to parties residing and cultivating land on the Parramatta River, the Nepean, and at Liverpool, and even the fertile Illawarra has added to his customers; he is now preparing another large parcel for Hobart Town, where we hear it is likely to come largely into consumption. We are glad to hear that parties in the country are also turning their attention to the collection of bones, Mr. Wilson having received about half a ton from Blackheath, near Mount Victoria, a distance of eighty miles from Sydney.

WATCHES AND WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS.—We are requested to remind purchasers, that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at his Mart, at eleven o'clock, a large assortment of watches, watch materials, and watchmakers' tools. The trade will find it worth their while to attend. *Communicated.*

FINE GROCERS' SUGAR.—We beg to point out to intending purchasers, that the fine grocers' sugar advertised by Mr. Samuel Lyons, for sale by auction, will be sold on Saturday next, at the stores of Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co., Sussex-street, instead of at the Mart.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to call the attention of the public, particularly those that are admirers of the fine arts, to the splendid collection of pictures, now on view, and will be sold by auction, this evening, by Mr. W. G. Moore, at his mart, Pitt-street.—*Communicated.*

IMMIGRATION.—From the detailed account which I have given of the articles of export, and from what I have said of the sheep, cattle, and agricultural farming, an idea may be formed of what are the means of profitable employment open to the emigrant. No doubt as the colony advances, new modes of industry will arise, and new sources of wealth be discovered. Amongst those may be ranked the growing of wine, about which many people are very sanguine. At Sydney it succeeds very well; and the wine thrives very much at Port Phillip; still it is too soon to pronounce an opinion; but raisins, could, I should think, be made with profit. Although, in speaking on this subject, I have endeavoured to do so with caution upon whatever seems problematical—and, where this is the case, rather to show the grounds, for forming an opinion, than to announce one as already formed—yet I have no hesitation in stating what lines of life appear to me to afford but little prospect of success. Shop-keeping is one. Shop-keeping in general is overdone. There are far too many shops in Melbourne for the population of the district. Grocers and slopsellers seem to do the most business; the latter branch, as in many other places, being nearly altogether in the hands of the Jews. Ironmongery is an extensive business, but much overstocked,—there are, I think no less than six large shops of this kind in one street alone. The auctioneers, of whom there is a great number, take a great deal of custom out of the hands of the regular trader, and I wonder how so many manage to live. Artisans and artificers, particularly those whose trades minister to luxury, obtain but little employment; and many of them find it more to their advantage to seek it in the bush, as farm-servants, if they are not encumbered with a wife and family. Coopers seems to get a good deal of business: and probably glue-makers, tanners, soap-boilers, and tallow-chandlers will be in demand before long. A large number of shoemakers find employment, but the trade is overstocked. But the most helpless class consists of young men without capital, who have received a tolerable education, and who would perhaps be qualified to act as clerks in merchants' houses: there is but little chance of their getting an appointment of this kind, and their only resource is to become shepherds or stockmen, and perhaps qualify themselves in time to act as overseers. There are two classes of persons who are almost sure to benefit themselves, and others, by coming to the country. One consists of small capitalists, and the other of agricultural labourers. A sheep station, as I said before, should not be undertaken unless the proprietor starts with a command of two thousand pounds. A small number of sheep does not pay; and there is this further drawback, that the run must be necessarily small, and consequently, when the sheep increase to anything of a paying number, it is necessary to move to another—a step attended by great expense, risk of loss, and almost certainty of infection. Persons with much less capital might embark in agriculture, dairy farming, or some other branch of industry; the great principle being to keep out of debt, and above all things never to get a bill discounted. If a man acts on this system, he can scarcely be much straitened, for everything is so very cheap, that he can go on living at a very trifling expense, until he derives some return from his capital. The second class consists of agricultural labourers, farm-herds, and hut-keepers, which require little bodily strength, and in which men of all kinds soon become proficients, if they are honest enough to do their duty by their employers. The wages of this class of men are at present twenty pounds per annum, with the rations I have before mentioned; but I anticipate a fall to fifteen pounds, or even to twelve pounds, rations continuing of course the same. Under the present system of tenure, married people not being much in request from the difficulty of accomodating them, and from their being little work for women in the bush, a married couple cannot expect at most more than five pounds above these rates of wages, and if they have young children not any more.—*Griffith's Port Phillip.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

BATHURST.

CATERPILLARS.—A gentleman, lately arrived in our town from the Lachlan District, states that these insects have lately committed fearful havoc with the herbage in that neighbourhood; and if to the extent he says, and which we have no reason to doubt, but few fat cattle can be looked for from this district for many months to come; our informant states, that for many miles around the herbage has been nearly wholly destroyed, and that these insects are still making their onward progress of destruction; and that in the neighbourhood of their visits, the cattle have already evinced a serious depreciation in their appearance.

THE WEATHER has continued dry for some considerable time past; we have had no rain since the 15th of last month, and the want of genial showers is seriously felt. Frosts have been severe in the night; the day fine, sometimes accompanied by bracing winds.

POLICE OFFICE.—Monday, 18th.—Thomas Turvey, ticket-of-leave, was committed on a charge of cattle-stealing. Paul Collins, emigrant, was committed on a charge of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., the property of Matthew Shipley. It appeared that the latter, his wife, and the prisoner, had been in the employ of Mr. Suttor, M.C., a short time since; prisoner absconded with prosecutor's wife, they taking with them some property belonging to Shipley; the sum of £100 in cash was mentioned, but not proved; a warrant was granted for the apprehension of Collins, and on his person, when apprehended, some articles of wearing apparel found, which the prosecutor identified as his property.—Wednesday, 20th.—Jones v. Smith.—This was a case under the Hawkers' Act; defendant had brought some merchandise from Sydney and entrusted it to an auctioneer at Bathurst for sale by auction; defendant on being served with a summons bolted, and when called, not appearing, the case was gone into and clearly proved. Defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of £10, and 13s. 6d. costs. Henry Lewis, ticket-of-leave holder, was brought before the Court, charged with absconding from his hired service and horse-stealing. This case occupied a considerable portion of the attention of the Bench for four days, and was again remanded. We shall abstain from entering into particulars until it is finally disposed of.

PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.—Our calendar for the approaching Assizes is already a pretty heavy one. We are informed there are at present thirty-six prisoners for trial, and only three of these for Quarter Sessions, and a probability of others before the Assizes commence. A civil action, Wright v. certain J.P.'s, will no doubt occupy some little time.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—On the morning of Monday, the 25th instant, between one and two o'clock, an attempt was made to break into the premises of Mr. Bull, in Howick-street, draper, &c. The depredators had forced the shutters of a window off the hinges, and in doing so broke a square of glass, the noise of which alarmed the inmates. Our Chief Constable, on being informed of the circumstance, immediately proceeded to the spot, in company with District Constable Armstrong—rather a fortunate circumstance; before, and at the time of the attempt it had been raining heavily, which afforded a good opportunity of following up the tracks of two men, whose foot marks were visible about the premises; our Chief and his sub. set indefatigably to work, and traced these marks to a board and lodging house, where they discovered two men (Thomas Ditton and John Smith), who were taking their cup of tea and enjoying their smoke, and drying their clothes, which were completely saturated with wet. On taking them into custody, their shoes were compared with the foot marks that were traced to the house they were taken in; they were found to correspond, so as to leave no doubt that the right parties were caught. In their hurry to escape, when they found the alarm had been given, the depredators left a small bar of iron behind them that had been apparently used across a fire for standing pots, kettles, &c.; a similar bar had been observed in the house these men were apprehended in, but on their being taken into custody it could not be found on the premises. Both men were committed for trial.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—As it appears to be the intention of the government to appropriate the portion of the fines that have hitherto been handed over in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Asylum, in Sydney, to similar institutions in the districts in which these fines are imposed, we trust this will arouse the charitable and humane residents in our neighbourhood to take steps for the establishing such an institution here, the urgent necessity for which must be obvious to every thinking mind. Daily may be seen on our town many objects that excite pity, on the very verge of the grave, and wholly incapable of earning a subsistance; some we know to be supported by persons ill able to afford it. The Bathurstonians and Kelsonians have been proverbial for coming forward liberally in aid of good works, and we sincerely trust they will consider this a subject worthy of their earnest attention. We have no doubt, on a proper application, a ward in our hospital (and which could be spared) would readily be granted for such a benevolent purpose.

PORT MACQUARIE.

THE RACES.—The maiden races came off on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th August, with great *éclat*. The weather proved remarkably fine, and a large concourse of well-dressed persons thronged the course, comprising the *élite* and most respectable personages in the district and town. Owing to the excellent arrangements of the stewards, a very superior course was formed, which bids fair by the next season to be the best in the colony. It is one mile and a quarter round, and the spectators have an uninterrupted view of the horses the whole of the way. We will not attempt any particular criticism on the training and riding of the horses, nor of their respective qualifications for running, as, if all were not perfection according to sporting notions, it was not for the want of either expense or trouble; and we are satisfied a spirit of emulation has been excited, which will bring forth great things at our next meeting. As a whole, we are certain no races have ever passed off in any part of the colony with more harmony. The racing, although not first-rate, was good; and we are happy in being able to state that not the slightest accident occurred. The town was full and bustling, and we are sure that none of our visitors regretted their trip to the maiden races of Port Macquarie. The following is the result of the two days' sport:—

FIRST DAY.

Port Macquarie Stakes of £20, 1½ mile heats. Won by Mr. J. Ensor's Rackey, beating Mr. Chapman's Little Wonder, and three others.

Welter Stakes of £20, 2 miles, carrying 12 stone. Won by Mr. M. M'Leod's bay gelding Captain, beating Mr. Chapman's bay horse Œdipus, and four others.

£10 Stakes, mile heats This race was won by Mr. Cheers's Little Wonder—Mr. De Winton's Grimaldi coming in second, and Mr. P. Stephen's bay gelding Gratis third, in both heats; but in consequence of the first two horses having carried wrong weights, the race was decided in favour of Mr. Stephen's Gratis.

SECOND DAY.

Hurdle Race for £20, 6 leaps, 2 miles, all horses carrying 12 stone. Won by Mr. P. Stephen's bay gelding Gratis, beating Mr. M'Leod's Captain, and four others.

Two and three year old stakes of £15, three-quarters of a mile, won by Mr. Ensor's grey filly Mary Ann, beating Mr. Stephen's bay filly Ann Aureen, and three others.

Sweepstakes of £2 each, with £5 added, winners to carry five pounds extra, mile heats; won by Mr. M'Leod's Captain, beating Mr. Stephen's Gratis and Mr. Mackay's Fencer.

Beaten stakes of £10, mile heats, won by Mr. Chapman's Little Wonder, beating Mr. Forfarshire's brown horse Seymour and four others.

The pony race, for £5, was won by Mr. Ensor's grey filly Mary Ann.

There were several other by-races got up which concluded the days' sport.

The stewards have been selected for the management of the ensuing races, which are expected to take place about June next. We hope they will be as successful in their endeavours as their predecessors.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MULBERRY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the publication of your newspaper of the 19th instant, wherein appeared a letter signed "J. V. Thompson, F.L.S.," with certain quotations from "the proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras for 1840," upon the subject of the Mulberry tree, *morus multicaulis*, I have daily looked with anxiety for the reply which "Silkworm" was invited to send to you upon the same subject. Independently of being desirous to hear further, as all must be, from so choice a spirit of the family whereof "Bombyx," weak member though he be, claims to be a lower link, I personally, if you will pardon the expression of such a feeling through your columns, feel anxious for it to remove from "Bombyx" the grievous charge, for "conscience does make cowards of us all," that "Silkworm would have been more communicative, but for the damp thrown upon his first efforts to bring the Multicaulis into notice." For my part I think "Silkworm" and "Bombyx" have kindred wishes; they mean the same thing, only in a different language; and I hope it may appear so.

Without wishing to press too hardly upon "Silkworm," but only availing ourselves of his own kind offer in your paper of the 21st May last, may remind him of his promise to give his ideas of "the probable expense" of growing raw silk here.

The Lupin is doubtless most excellent forage; the chestnut, an ornamental and most valuable tree, whose fruit makes the finest Yorkshire puddings in the world, and is the delicious farinaceous food of the Carniola, Dalmatia, the mountains of the Abruzzi, &c.; Catechu, a drug of some consumption, more particularly amongst the manufacturers of a "ten years' crust" in the English port wine bottling merchants' cellar: and kino and Venice turpentine, are not to be despised. But the cultivation of raw silk would doubtless be of more value to this colony than all of them put together. The value of the produce of more than half the amount of hands which Mr. B. Boyd's letter says will be wanted within the next five years, could be gained, almost as an amusement, out of that time which is now wasted by the population thirty miles round Sydney alone.

One imagines one hears some disciples of Cocker and Rothschild here cry out for figures; but I trespass not on those who have promised to make them their subject, and to whom they by right belong. Let me however attempt a general answer, hung upon an allegory.

Learned commentators and scholiasts have long amazingly puzzled themselves to explain the object of the Argonautic expedition. One more simple fancies that the golden fleece hanging in the tree was a large mass of yellow cocoons spun between the branches of a mulberry. Whether that were the morus multicaulis, or acculata, or alba, or nigra, for I imagine Jason went to Colchis, after the death of Pyramus and Thisbe at Babylon, is not a matter for present consideration. It may be left for the study of curious botanists. But if the bulls be tamed, the rough ground battled with the plough, and the seed be sown, there needs no Australian Medea's help to send forth hereafter many an Argosy, big with more valuable freights of the golden fleece than ever they have taken of the silver one.

BOMBYX.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

A TURK'S EXECUTION.—Executions, as already observed, are of rare occurrence at Stambol, more rare perhaps than in other European countries. Nevertheless, during the winter of 1841, I accidentally witnessed the expiatory death of an offender, whom it was held expedient to punish. He was a man of athletic stature, and dauntless bearing: an Archipelago Greek by birth, a skipper by profession, and a robber and assassin by long practice. He had been tried in the Court of the Cazy Asker of Anatolia, the offence having been committed upon the Asiatic coast. The verdict had been legalised by the Sheik ul Islam, and ratified by the Sultan. The warrant of death having been delivered to the proper officer, the prisoner received spiritual succour, and was forthwith conducted to the place of death. No crowd pressed upon his path. No extraordinary guard accompanied him. His attendants consisted of half a dozen cavass, one of whom was appointed to perform the duties of djellet (headsman). Though bareheaded, as a mark of ignominy, and with his hands secured behind his back, the culprit walked erect, looking indifferently around, and, meeting a water-vender, paused to demand a cup. Having reached the spot where he was aware that his earthly progress would terminate, he stopped and gazed around for a moment; then, without uttering a word, he knelt down upon the raised footpath, and awaited his doom. It was difficult to discover which appeared most indifferent, the bystanders, the cavass, or the criminal. The latter, however, evinced all the recklessness of a Greek for crime—the stoical contempt of a Turk for death. A cavass now advanced, and was about to bandage the malefactor's eyes, but the latter, averting his head, exclaimed, "No! no! by the holy Panayio! I am no woman! I am no buffalo Turk trembling at a swords' shadow! Be quick—korkma (fear not) He then added several gross and insulting expressions, and spat upon the policeman. The cavass, no ways moved by these insults upon himself and his religion, merely jerked up his own chin, uttered the clacking sound commonly employed as a negative by Turks, and persisted in twining a handkerchief round the culprit's head. This done, the executioner advanced to the side of the convict, placed his left hand upon the head, and pressed it forward, so as to elevate the vertebræ. Then, drawing forth his sabre with his right hand, he raised it slowly, and fixed his eyes upon the neck. The well-tempered blade glistened for a moment in the sunbeams, at the next struck the object. The head rolled upon one side, the body upon the other. One powerful back-handed blow had relieved the criminal from suffering; it was a rapid and merciful death; but dexterity in this art is not always exhibited; many blows are sometimes necessary. One cavass now stepped forward, and turned the trunk upon its breast, whilst another deposited the head between the legs, a mark of ignominy reserved for infidels. A third policeman then produced a small scroll of paper and pinned it to the body. The whole then retired, leaving the corpse to be exposed during twenty-four hours, but watched by the neighbouring sentinels. The scroll (yafta) invariably attached to the heads or bodies of sufferers of all classes, contains in a few words the name and cause of condemnation. That upon the body of this criminal ran thus:—"Dimitry, of Chios, a tributary, long carried his contempt for divine and human laws to extreme lengths. He robbed the honest, and took from true believers the lives that GOD gave to them. His crimes were proved, his sentence legal. This is his body." Before quitting the subject of executions, it may be observed that it is a common practice of the police underlings to speculate upon these occurrences, especially when the death place is selected at Pera and Galata, as customary when it is directed that the criminal shall suffer opposite to the spot or house where the crime has been committed. Knowing the natural aversion of all persons, especially of Christians, to executions taking place before their doors, and their still greater repugnance to the subsequent exposure of the body, one of the policemen walks forward, and, standing before the front of the nearest respectable shop, takes care to disclose his errand. This generally produces the desired effect; the shopkeeper opens his purse, and slips some piastres in the man's hand. No words are interchanged, but the cavass pockets the bribe, and moves to another place. Here, perhaps, the same ceremony is repeated, and so on half a dozen times, until some indifferent person shuts his door and his purse, and, the culprit having arrived, the execution takes place. This sometimes is succeeded by a stratagem; the individual who is thus made the involuntary neighbour of a headless trunk waits until dark; he then watches the turn of the sentinel, if there be one at hand, and quickly drawing the body and head to some neighbour's door, thus liberates himself from the inconvenience. If the neighbour chance to discover what has happened, he also steals cautiously out of doors, and renews the operation, until at length day dawns, and friends are permitted to carry off the remains for interment, or the police, strapping them upon the back of a porter, convey them to the waters edge, place them in a boat, and cast them into the Bosphorus. This is a revolting process which demands reform.—*It Ass.*

BATHING IN ALGIERS.—I went attended by the French interpreter; we were carried into a saloon handsomely illuminated, and covered by mats, where they undressed us, and afterwards covered us with two napkins, the one tied round us like a petticoat, and the other upon our shoulders. Hence we were led into another chamber which was agreeably warm, where we remained some time, the better to prepare us for the sudden excess of heat into which we were to pass. Next we proceeded to the grand saloon of the bath, which is covered with a spacious dome, and paved with white marble, having several closets round it. We were told to sit down upon a circular marble seat in the middle of the hall, which we had no sooner done than we became sensible of a very great increase of heat; after this each of us, separately, was taken into a closet of milder temperature, where, after placing a white cloth on the floor, and taking off our napkins, they laid us down, leaving us to the further operation of two naked, robust negroes. These men, newly brought from the interior of Africa, were ignorant of the Arabic spoken at Algiers, so I could not tell them in what way I wished to be treated, and they handled me as roughly as if I had been a Moor inured to hardship. Kneeling with one knee upon the ground, each took me by the leg, and began rubbing the soles of my feet with a pumice stone. After this operation on my feet, they put their hands into a small bag, and rubbed me over with it as hard as they could. The distortions of my countenance must have told them what I endured, but they rubbed on smiling at each other, and sometimes giving me an encouraging look, indicating by their gestures the good it would do me. While they were thus currying me, they almost drowned me by throwing warm water upon me with large silver vessels, which were in the basin under a cock fastened in the wall. When this was over, they raised me up, putting my head under the cock, by which means the water flowed all over my body; and, as if this was not sufficient, my attendants continued plying their vessels. Then, having dried me with very fine white napkins, they each of them respectfully kissed my hand. I considered this as a sign that all my torment was over, and was going out to dress myself, when one of the negroes, grimly smiling, stopped me, till the other returned with a kind of earth, which they began to rub all over my body, without consulting my inclination. I was as much surprised to see it take off all the hair, as I was pained in the operation: for this earth is so quick in its effect that it burns the skin if left upon the body. This being finished, I went through a second ablution; after which one of them seized me behind by the shoulders, and setting his two knees against the lower part of my back, made my bones crack, so that for a time, I thought they were entirely dislocated. Nor was this all, for after whirling me about like a top to the right and left, he delivered me to his comrade, who used me in the same manner: and then to my no small satisfaction, opened the closet door. I imagined that I had been a long time under their hands, but these servants are so quick and dexterous in these operations, that on consulting my watch, I found it had lasted but half an hour.—*Blakeley's Algeria.*

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519158

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

ODD AND ENDS.

(Compiled from late European papers.)

The quantity of poultry exported from Dublin to England during the Christmas week amounted to five hundred tons, and was worth £20 per ton.—The late Mr. John Parker, of Boston, United States, has bequeathed the noble sum of 34,000 dollars to different public institutions and charities.—A poor workman, named Hoover, of Port Carbon, in Pensylvania, has recently been left property worth £1,500,000 dollars by a relative in Germany.—A child was recently poisoned by biting a cake of green ink, because arsenic was used in the manufacture of it.—At the Entomological Society last week, a dragon fly was exhibited which had been caught 600 miles from land.—The Warwickshire Proprietary College, established at Leamington, was formally opened on Tuesday, the 29th January.—A child died in London in consequence of having swallowed a screw, on inch long, while playing with it.—It is said that the subscription list for the prints after Mr. Salter's picture of the Waterloo banquet amounts to £36,000.—The value of the pigs exported annually from Sligo is £40,000.—The number of recruits enlisted in the United States army in the year 1844, was 1999.—There are at present 897 baronets, of whom 37 are in Holy Orders. Four baronets only have been created since the accession of the present ministry.—The Secretary of the United States Navy gives notice that "Assistant Surgeons on board all national vessels are entitled to mess and have quarters with the ward-room Officers, and to receive the usual courtesies of such Officers.—There are twenty-two members of the House of Commons belonging to the Repeal Association.—The total produce of the gold mines of Siberia and Oural, from 1830 to 1842, inclusive, was 5,171 pouds, of 36lbs. to the poud, and the value about £13,770,000. In 1842 the amount raised by individuals was 74 pouds, worth about £1,650,000.—Mr. William Barrymore, the pantomime author and stage-manager, died at Boston, United States, on the 16th ultimo.—In March, 1745, a Bath paper announced that the London Flying stage-coach would perform the journey from Bath in two days. In March, 1845, the distance was performed in two hours and three quarters.—In consequence of the intense frost, the ground at Brussels was, on the 24th, so thoroughly frozen in the different neighbouring cemeteries, that it was an impossibility to dig the graves; the consequence was, that corpses were obliged to be left on the surface.—The Grand Duchess, consort of the Czarewitz Alexander, the presumptive heir of the throne of Russia, gave birth, on the 10th March, to a prince, who was named after his father. The delivery of the Princess was announced to the people of St. Petersburgh by a salute of 301 rounds.—M. Boyer has succeeded in rearing forty-thousand tea trees in the Mauritius, and has expressed an opinion that the island of Bourbon might easily supply France with all the tea it requires.—A woman of penurious habits died at Mitchell-Troy, Monmouthshire, from the stringent effects of acorn tea, used as a cheap substitute for coffee.—The Queen of Spain has recently presented to Queen Victoria a beautiful Andalusian horse.—The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in the year 1844, was £105,687 5s. 7d.; the expenditure £109,188 6s. 3d.; leaving a balance of £3501 0s. 8d. against the Society. In 1843, the income was £99,280 11s. 7d.—The average annual mortality of the English population in the five years 1838 to 1842 was 2·209 per cent., or nearly 1 in 45. The mortality in 1842 was 2·167, or nearly 1 in 46. The aggregate mortality in England was nearly the same in 1841 and in 1842.—Since January, 1841, the consumption of spirits in Ireland has been on the increase. During the year ending the 5th January last, the quantity on which duty was paid was 6,451,137 gallons, an increase of 904,654 gallons compared with the preceding year.—The total population of the British North American colonies in 1842, was 1,612,152; that of the West India colonies, 901,062.—It is ascertained by a recent census, that Russia possesses 62,500,000 inhabitants. Of this number the serfs are put down at 49,734,000. There are also 300,000 Germans, two millions of Tartars (Mahomedans), 2,182,000 Jews, 5,000 foreigners, consisting of Italians, French, English, or Greeks, and 25,000 Bohemians.—A Paris paper praises the temperance of the 459 Deputies composing the Chamber. The "buvette" or place of refreshment is opened at noon, and closed at six o'clock. The daily average consumption consists of ten litres of broth, (the litre is about a quart), eight of milk, a dozen of syrup of gum, groseille, or orgeat, and four or five bottles of Burgundy or Bordeaux. The annual cost is about 20,000 francs a-year, paid out of the Chamber's budget.—The number of common schools in Pennsylvania, according to the superintendent's report, just published, is 5993; teachers, 7586; pupils, 288,402.—The national income of France, last year, amounted to £50,074,209; while that of England, was £50,061,643; the difference being £12,566.—Mr. Compton, surgeon oculist to Henshaw's Blind Asylum, estimates the number of blind persons in great Britain and Ireland, at 24,000, and expresses his conviction that at least one-third of these might have had their sight.—There were 901 ascertained suicides registered in England, in 1840, viz., 618 males, and 283 females: 28 of the male and 85 of the female suicides were less than 20 years of age. The proportion of the male suicides to 1,000,000 persons was 80, and of the female suicides 35. Of these 901 cases of self-destruction, 45 were caused by gunshot wounds, 125 by sharp instruments, 18 by leaps from high places, 107 by drowning, 371 by hanging or strangling, 3 by suffocation, 19 by opium, 26 by arsenic, 3 by oxalic acid, 113 by other poisons 24 *felo de se*, and 36 not precisely specified.—The Bishop of Durham has made the munificent donation of £300, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Askew, £10, and the Misses Askew £5, towards erecting a suitable building for the Durham Diocesan Training School Society.—By an Admiralty order, the word 'port' instead of 'larboard' is to be used henceforth in all Her Majesty's vessels.—A game of draughts between the cities of Baltimore and Washington, distant forty miles, was played lately by means of Morse's magnetic telegraph. The game consisted of seventy-three moves, and was played in one hour.—An American professor of agricultural chemistry says, that in growing sheep for wool, a gill of beans a day will go further than a pint of corn.—The town council of Dumbarton have resolved, by a majority of seven to five, to send no elder to the Assembly, as Assembly fees them into ten shillings and sixpence of expenses.—The Bishop of Exeter has given £500 towards supplying churches and schools, in the destitute districts of his diocese.—It is said that parliament will never sanction the atrocious proposal of confining ladies who travel by rail in carriages by themselves. They would *be sure to fall out* by the way.—M. Rolland, the eminent Parisian butcher, has been presented by the British Ambassador in Paris with a handsome gold snuff box and a letter on the part of the Queen of England, thanking him for the present of the portion of the *bœuf gras* which he had sent to her Majesty.—It has been determined by the leading merchants of this city (Bristol), to form a Stock Exchange. J. K. Haberfield, Esq., has accepted the office of President.—Regina Maria Roche, author of "The Children of the Abbey," and other well known works, died last week at Waterford, at the advanced age of 81.—From a late official document, it appears that the slave population of New Orleans, which in 1840 was 22,448, had decreased, in 1844, to 8936. It is stated that there are upwards of 15,000 negroes in Canada, who are escaped slaves.—A proposal has been made in Manchester to roof with glass two streets in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, for the convenience of the congregated merchants.—The word brandy is of German origin (brandtwein,) or burnt wine, *i. e.* wine which has undergone the process of distillation, first noticed by Skinner, Etymol, 1671. In France, the term *eau de vie* comprehending all kinds of spirit, brandy is alone distinguished as *eau de vie du vin*.—At the village of Thorp Willoughby, near Selby, containing about twenty-four houses and a few farmers, 1350 stones of bacon have been cured this season.—The consumption, last season, in Great Britain, of Peruvian and African guano, was about 60,000 tons, at prices ranging from £8 to £12.—The King of Sardinia has subscribed 50,000 livres, and the French Government 1000 francs, towards a monument to be erected at Genoa to the memory of Columbus.—The members of the Jockey Club now pay an additional subscription of two guineas per annum, for the purpose of raising a fund for the prosecution of parties guilty of frauds in horse-racing.—A Tipperary Rockite sends a letter of advice to a neighbour about taking a certain piece of land or letting it alone; and ends with this pithy question, "What's the whole world to a man if his wife be a widow.—At the close of the first evening's performance of "Antigone," in Dublin, a loud cry arose throughout the house, after the principal performers had appeared at the foot-lights, for the author. So unanimous was the call for Sophocles, that the manager had at last to appear, and explain to the impatient crowd that the worthy Sophocles had died some two thousand years ago.—Why has a man who has married two wives a much greater chance of happiness than if he had only taken one? Why, a man with one wife *may be happy*; but if he takes two, there's no doubt but he'll be *transported*.—The King of Bavaria has sent £100 to the hospital in London for poor Germans.—Her Majesty's Royal charities were distributed on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, to the necessitous and aged poor. There were upwards of 1000 persons relieved, in various sums, from 5s. to £5.—Mr. Harry Barrat, a stock-broker residing in London, was suffocated from the tightness of his shirt collar. He had gone to bed intoxicated, and was found strangled the following morning.—Dr. Perquem, an eminent Jewish physician, who died lately in Paris, embraced Christianity on his death-bed.—A company has been formed for constructing a railroad from the port of Aviles, in the Bay of Biscay, to Madrid.—The Duke of Portland has ordered a quantity of land to be alloted into gardens, at Bolsover, for the poor of that place.—In addition to the valuable sets of charts which have been lately presented to Lloyd's by the home and foreign governments, the collection has been further augmented by a set published by the Spanish Government.—The King of Sweden has issued an order of the day to the army, announcing that his youngest son, Nicholas Augustus, has entered the service as a private soldier in the Norwegian Chasseurs.—A beautiful young Irish lady of fortune, residing in London, the other day eloped with a barrister whom she had only seen once, but that once she danced the polka with him.—The produce of the window duty for the five years ending April 3, 1844, was, respectively, as follows:—1840, £1,486,023; 1841, £1,774,638; 1842, £1,775,151; 1843, £1,776,789; 1844, £1,786,514.—Irish spirits brought to charge, and amount of duty paid thereon, for the year ending 5th of January last, 6,451,137 gallons; and the duty, £860,151.—A distemper, resembling influenza, has made its appearance amongst horses in various parts of the county of Durham, and in some cases has terminated fatally.—It is said that it is the intention of Government to make a retired list for the navy, in all its grades, after each officer has reached his sixtieth year.—A Malta paper states that the sum of £250,000 will be asked for in the present session, to be applied to the repairing and extending the fortifications in Malta.—A statue is to be erected to the memory of Dr. Watts, in Abney Park Cemetery. It will be eight feet in height, exclusive of the pedestal, and will cost £300.—Between Wolverhampton and Stourbridge, there were, in March, about 100 blast furnaces in work, producing about 468,000 tons of pig iron annually.—The number of illegitimate births registered in England in 1842, was 34,796, being one-5th of the whole number of births.—The average aggregate amount of promissory notes in circulation in Ireland and Scotland during the four weeks ending March 1st, was £10,108,266, namely, in Ireland, £7,121,558, and in Scotland, £2,986,708.—The total of all imported corn entered for home consumption, in 1843, was 1,670,283 qrs.; in 1844, 3,251,549 qrs. Gross duties received in each of the two years, £763,042, and £1,107,817.—The total amount of the sugar duties in 1843 was £5,086,636; in 1844, £5,216,569.—The total amount of the customs duties in 1843 was £22,636,659; in 1844, £24,019,054.—The total declared value of British manufactures exported in 1843, was £44,812,020; in 1844, £50,615,265.—The quantity of water raised by the eight great metropolitan companies, in 1833, was equal to 357,288,807 imperial barrels; the number of houses and buildings supplied, 191,066; and the average daily supply, above 35,060,000 of gallons, or 183 gallons to each person served on the average.—The Duke of Portland has ordered a quantity of land to be allotted into gardens, at Bolsover, for the poor of that place.—It appears that the number of newspapers annually returned to the dead letter office is 356,000.—Captain Young, Indian navy, whilst at Kurrache, one of the mouths of the Indus, found aground in the bay, a blue spotted shark of extraordinary dimension: extreme length, twenty-five feet eight inches: from fin to fin, twelve feet; from eye to eye, six feet.—At Heywood, a grinder was killed by a stone, at which he was at work, flying in pieces: such was the centrifugal force that he was repelled several yards.—The British Museum was in Easter week visited by 30,969 persons, which was, however, considerably less than during the last Easter holidays. There were on Monday, 15,316; Tuesday, 6954; Wednesday, 4865; Thursday, 910; and Friday, 2964.—In the neighbourhood of North and South Shields, during the snow storm, in March, several loud peals of thunder were heard, and the lightning was very vivid.—A Mr. Beming, of Jersey, has constructed an electric gun which discharges balls with amazing rapidity.—The *Mining Journal* states, that a process has been discovered which will produce cast steel at a cost not exceeding that of pig iron, of a quality suitable for the manufacture of steel. A new lithographic printing machine has been invented, in the working of which steam power is substituted for manual labour.

BOARD AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN of retired habits can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, in a respectable quiet family, where there are no children, on moderate terms. The situation is healthy, and distant about three miles from town, coach house and stabling, if required. For address apply to W.S., *Herald* Office. 3055

TO LET,

THE Spacious Stores with two offices, late in the occupation of W. Hirst and Co., situated in Queen's-place. Enquire of F. Smith, opposite the Gas Works.
August 16. 2537

TO BE LET, the Stores and Wharf, Sydney Cove, presently occupied by Mr. A. Wilson, who will show the premises between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. Morehead, O'Connell-street. 2824

THE GLEN ALBION INN.

Corner of Clarence-street and Margaret-place,

TO LET, with Publican's General License, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, and Bar Fittings.

Immediate possession can be given. For terms, &c., apply to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
2610 George-street and Charlotte-place

TO LET, a House and Shop in King-street. Apply to
J. M. SOLOMON,
George-street,
3016 Two doors from Park-street.

TO LET,

A FIRST-RATE QUARRY, in Sussex-street, near King-street. Apply to
ISAAC TITTERTON.
Sydney, August 27. 2970

TO LET,

SEVERAL small Farms at Sutton Forest, near Berrima. Apply at the Waterloo Warehouse. 3042

TO LET,

THE House lately occupied by Welch and Eldridge, Chemists, King-street East, containing in the basement a large kitchen and cellar, on the ground floor a large shop and back parlour, on the first and second floors four rooms, each well suited for offices, and above two attics. There are two private entrances, and a back entrance, and in the yard is a small store. The whole of the house will be let together, or the floors for offices separately. Application to be made to
S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
18 Bank Court, King-street

TO LET,
RENT MODERATE,

THAT spacious family residence Paddington House and Grounds, most beautifully and salubriously situated on the South Head Road, about ten minutes' drive from the central part of the City. For further particulars apply to
A. DAVY,
Grocery and Brush Warehouse,
2972 8, Hunter-street.

TO LET, the House and premises situate in Pitt street North, No. 374, now in the occupation of Mr. Hadsley, as a ladies' school; rent very moderate, and immediate possession will be given. Apply to Mr. John Rickards, near the Post Office. 3090

TO BE LET, a handsome two-story Villa, containing seven rooms and a kitchen; it has a good garden with bearing fruit trees, stable, &c.; it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Parramatta River, about five miles from Sydney by water. Possession may be had on the 1st September, or before, by permission of the present tenant. Apply to Mr. Birnstingl, Jeweller, &c., George-street, Sydney. 1657

TO BE LET, a House, pleasantly situated on the South Head Road, near to the new bridge at Rushcutter's Bay, containing ten rooms, with stable, coach-house, and an abundant supply of water.

To a respectable and permanent tenant it will be let at a low rental, and possession may be had in about ten days. Application to the gardener on the premises, or to
T. W. SMART.
George-street. 3040

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, two Farms of forty acres each, situate on the Nepean River, about two miles from Penrith.

These farms are securely fenced, have good shingled cottages erected thereon, and will be let to respectable tenants on liberal terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, at Mount Pleasant, near Penrith. 3037

TO LET, AT LIVERPOOL.

THE property called DRUMMOND COTTAGE, late the residence of Judge Kinchela. The house contains dining-room, drawing-room, and six bed-rooms, and attached are kitchen, washhouse, stable, coach-house, &c., &c. There is a good garden, also an orchard; and the Farm consists of about eighty acres, mostly cultivated land. To a desirable tenant the rent will be moderate, and the premises will be put into thorough repair. Apply to
JOHN TAYLOR,
9, Charlotte-place,
2922 Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FOUR HUNDRED SUPERIOR BUTCHERS' SHEEPSKINS, AND TALLOW.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
Four hundred superior butchers' sheepskins
Two casks tallow
Terms—Cash. 3028

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, BUYERS FOR THE ISLANDS, AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, DEALERS, & OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,
One case ladies' silk hosiery
Three bales 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 chints and coloured counterpanes
Two cases fancy town prints
One case woollen hosiery
One bale blue lambs' wool shirts
One " blue jackets and trousers
Two cases 7-8 and 9-8 navy blue prints
One case cotton edgings
One bale Derby dowlas
One case assorted lace goods
Two cases drab moleskin trousers
One case millers' drab ditto ditto
One case moleskin jackets
One case British corals
Two bales bleached supers and sheetings
One bale 72-inch grey sheeting
Three bales 30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
Two bales heavy striped shirts
One case large sized regatta ditto
One case regatta shirtings
One case men's cotton, worsted, and india-rubber braces
One case 6-4 jacconet, hair, cord, and fancy check muslins
One case 4-4 rough and dressed brown hollands
One case fine Irish linens and lawns
&c., &c., &c.,
Terms—Cash. 3084

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, BRITANNIA METAL WARE, &c.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
§ 1&2—Two cases containing—Table knives and forks, tea knives, German silver and Britannia metal table and tea spoons, tinned spoons, carvers, waiters, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 3082

OIL PEPPERMINT, BRANDY, AND GLASSWARE.

To Chemists, Publicans, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George street, near Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, THE 29TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
2 jars foreign oil peppermint
10 hogsheads brandy
10 cases port wine
And,
4 casks glassware, assorted.
Terms at sale. 3003

TO GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS,

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, THE 29TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case mahogany-framed looking-glasses, with drawers
1 case glazed hats
1 bale rugs
2 cases braces, assorted
1 case buttons, assorted
3 cases regatta shirts
Terms at sale. 3004

20 BOXES CAVENDISH TOBACCO, IN BOND.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
20 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco, in bond
Terms at sale. 3057

ELEGANT PAINTINGS, *ENGRAVINGS, AND DRAWINGS,*

In handsome Gold, Maple, and Satin Wood Frames, considered to be the best collection in the Colony.

MR. W. G. MOORE

HAS the honour to announce to the public that he has received instructions to sell,
THIS EVENING,
At his Mart, Pitt-street,
An extensive assortment of
PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
ORIGINAL WATER COLOURS,
DRAWINGS, &c.
Elegantly framed and glazed.
ALSO,
A large portfolio of choice engravings, &c.
The whole of which are now on view at the Rooms, where a catalogue can be had gratis.
The Auctioneer particularly calls the attention of the lovers of the fine arts and the trade in general to this sale, as the whole will be sold without the least reserve. This collection has been selected by an artist in London, who has spared neither time nor expense in doing so.
Terms—Cash.
Commissions attended to. 3022

VERY CHOICE MADEIRA AND CHAMPAGNE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on
SATURDAY, (TO-MORROW,) 30TH INST.,
At his Rooms, 489, George-street,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
3 hogsheads and 2 quarter-casks very choice Madeira wine
ALSO,
10 cases champagne of 1 dozen each, marked W in diamond, imported by the ship *Bussorah Merchant*, in May, 1841, consignee unknown, and now sold to pay expenses.
Terms at sale. 3061

DAMAGED BLANKETS,
Ex *Royal Tar*.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
TO-MORROW, (Saturday) AUGUST 30,
At eleven o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern
50 (fifty) damaged blankets, ex *Royal Tar*.
Terms, Cash. 3060

COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
ON SATURDAY (TO-MORROW) THE 30TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,
A small invoice of Combs, Brushes, &c., consisting of—
Side and back imitation tortoiseshell combs
Hair, cloth, and hat brushes, pomatums, &c.
Terms at sale. 3059

PILOT INN.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction at the Pilot Inn, Lower George-street, opposite the Commissariat Stores, on
MONDAY NEXT, 1ST SEPTEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the household furniture of the abovenamed house, consisting of—
Sideboard, tables, chairs, bedsteads, and bedding, couches, fenders and fireirons, night chairs and bidets, washhandstands, ewers, and basins, dressing tables and glasses, chests of drawers, decanters, tumblers and other glasses, waiters and trays, knives and forks, balance handle ditto, glass cases, crockery, and kitchen utensils,
ALSO,
The remaining stock of wines, ale, porter, &c.
Terms at sale. 3058

AUGUST 30, 1845.

EXCELLENT TIMOR PONY,
WITH CART, HARNESS, SADDLE, AND BRIDLE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY NEXT, 30TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
A very handsome Bay Pony, 4 years old, broken in to carry a lady or child, and is very tractable, together with cart, harness, saddle, bridle, &c.
Terms—Cash. 3052

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

SATURDAY'S SALE OF SUPERIOR HYSONSKIN TEAS, FOR THE TOWNSPEOPLE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY NEXT, 30TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
25 chests very superior hysonskin tea, in lots to suit the good people of Sydney, and dealers generally.
Terms—Cash. 3051

"REHOBOTH" CHAPEL,
CORNER OF PITT AND BATHURST STREETS.

Having seventeen years' lease to run from the 27th April, 1845, and subject to a ground-rent of £50 per annum to John Terry Hughes, Esq.

MR. STUBBS announces instructions received from the Proprietor to submit to Public Sale, at the Mart, King-street, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER,
At exactly a quarter before twelve o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
All the above important Leasehold Property, described as having dimensions forty-nine feet by fifty-three more or less—having a spacious entrance up a flight of stone steps from Pitt-street, with spacious windows looking into Bathurst street.
The brick and stone work are of the first character, and as a well proportioned building scarcely equalled by any in Sydney.
Its central and commanding SITUATION is too well known to require comment; and the rent readily supposes a property of such certain returnable profit by letting off, that any capitalist or speculator may easily make a calculation, and ensure to himself in the purchase of it a handsome income without any risk.
TERMS—Liberal, at time of sale.
P.S.—If desired, by private contract; apply at the Mart, King-street. 3052

PERCUSSION GUNS, WITH ORNAMENTED STOCKS,
DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE BY PATRICK.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At Eleven o'clock,
One case 25 percussion guns, with ornamented stocks
25 M percussion caps.
ALSO,
A superior double barrelled fowling piece, in case, by Patrick, Liverpool.
Terms at sale. 3288

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT JONES.

By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At 12 o'clock,
3 Silver table spoons
2 ditto dessert spoons
2 ditto ditto forks
2 ditto table ditto
3 ditto tea spoons
ALSO,
6 plated table forks
1 ditto fish slice
Terms, cash. 3085

CUTLERY, POWDER-FLASKS, SHOT-BELTS, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, FITTINGS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock,
Two cases cutlery, consisting of scissors, penknives, table knives and forks, pocket-knives, razors, &c
One case powder flasks and shot-belts
One case carpenter's tools
Two cases of assorted fittings, consisting of—screw and rack pullies, brass-headed nails, hat and cloak pins, brass butt hinges, desk hinges, castors, curtain rings and pins, with a variety of other sundries suitable for cabinet makers and upholsterers.
Terms at sale. 3086

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction,
ON MONDAY NEXT, 1ST SEPTEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,
At Campbell's Wharf,
One cask pickaxes
One ditto iron screws
One oil hose
Twenty kegs American nails
Sundry lot composition nails and gudgeons
One six-oared boat
One old jolly boat, and
Other sundries.
Terms at sale. 3087

IN THE ESTATE OF W. HIRST AND CO.

By order of the Assignees.

EIGHTEEN ACRES OF LAND AT MIDDLE HARBOUR, 100-ACRE FARM AT THE HAWKESBURY, VALUABLE PROPERTY IN WANGAROA, NEW ZEALAND.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the Assignees of the above Estate, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 5TH SEPTEMBER,
At twelve o'clock,
All that parcel of land, part of the premises comprised in a Grant from the Crown, dated 7th August, 1836, containing eight acres one rood, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Manly Cove, being lot 2; bounded on the west by John Lewis Spencer's 125 acre purchase, commencing at the north-east corner of his 132 acre purchase, bearing north ten chains fifty links; on the north by lot 1, bearing east to the waters of Middle Harbour, on the south seven chains; and on the south by lot 4, bearing west nine chains, more or less, to the commencing point;—be the same more or less.
All that parcel of land, comprised in the same last-mentioned grant, containing nine acres two roods, parish of Manly Cove aforesaid, being lot 12; bounded on the north by lot 8, commencing at the north-east corner of lot 13, which is about four and a half chains eastward, on the east boundary of the said John Lewis Spencer's one hundred and thirty-two acre purchase, bearing east five chains, more or less, on the east by lots 9, 10, 11, separating it from the waters of middle harbour, being a line bearing south twenty chains to the waters of Middle Harbour, on the south by the said waters of Middle Harbour, and on the west by lot 13, bearing north twenty chains to the commencing point.
ALSO,
An Alluvial Farm, at the Hawkesbury, being one hundred acres, more or less, situated in the County of Northumberland, Parish of Spencer, commencing ten chains west of the north-west corner of Thomas Dillon's fifty acres, bounded on the west by a line bearing north twenty-five chains, on the north by a line east forty chains to a wharf, being the head of the navigation in Hall Creek, on the east by a line south twenty-five chains and on the south by a line west forty chains. A road extends through this grant at the foot of the rocks, on the west side of the creek, being the land advertised in favour of Thomas William Bowden, in the Government notice of 22nd July, 1833, and re-advertised in the name of the said grantee, as No. 11, in notice of 8th February, 1836, to be called Macquarie's Gift.
ALSO,—
A valuable property in *Wangaroa*, on the *West Coast of New Zealand*, particulars of which may be ascertained from the title deeds in possession of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 3089

WOOLPACKS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
Ex *Persian*, Grange, master, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,
W§10 76 Woolpacks, slightly damaged
11 Ditto, much damaged
Terms, Cash. 3065

FINE FLOUR.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,

ONE AND A HALF TONS FINE FLOUR.
Terms—Cash 3066

RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock.

ONE CASK half-pint tumblers, fluted, quart and pint decanters, richly cut; claret and water jugs
One cask quart and pint claret decanters, tulip wines and salts
One cask very richly cut decanters, quart and pint, water bottles, Coburg wines, torquoise wine coolers
One cask water bottles, finger basins, fluted, wine coolers, claret jugs, toilet bottles, spirit bottles, celery vases
One cask salts, toilets, half-pint tumblers, moulded, creams, &c.
Two casks decanters, claret jugs, green hock glasses, fluted: spirit bottles, sweetmeats, salts.
Terms at sale. 3067

WOOLPACKS AND BAGS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex *Graham*, Monro, master, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,
WP C§ 43 387 Three-bushel tow bags, much damaged
49 29 Hemp woolpacks, slightly damaged
27 ditto ditto much ditto
54 77 ditto ditto slightly ditto
Terms, Cash. 3064

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.

Conformably with my notice of the 12th instant, in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of which a copy is hereunto annexed.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,
The whole of the goods therein specified and described.
E. H. POLLARD,
Queen's Place, August 26.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Overtime Goods enumerated beneath, will be sold within fourteen days from the date hereof, under the 46th clause of 3rd Victoria, No. 3 of 39, with the concurrence of the Collector of H.M. Customs of New South Wales, unless rent and other charges be previously paid, viz.:—
WH.—75 Half-cases gin, ex *Charlotte*, bonded March 30, 1841.
D & Co. § 76—1 Hogshead rum, ex *Wilmot*, bonded August 4, 1842.
K & Co.—6 Kegs tobacco, ex *General Scott*, bonded May 9, 1842.
JE § 1-7—7 Kegs tobacco, ex *Fortfield*, bonded July 26, 1842.
E. H. POLLARD.
Bonded Stores,
Queen's-place, August 12, 1845.
Approved,
J. GIBBES,
Collector.
August 12, 1845. 2927

COGNAC BRANDY.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At 12 o'clock,
15 QUARTER casks superior Cognac brandy, proof
6 Hogsheads ditto ditto.
Terms, under £30 cash, above that sum an approved Bill at three months. 3068

HOODED PHAETON.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At Twelve o'clock,
A very excellent Hooded Phaeton, for one or two horses, glass fronts, lamps, &c.
Terms—Cash. 3062

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS BURNES, OF HONEYSUCKLE FLAT, IN THE DISTRICT OF BATHURST.

"THE TRAFALGAR INN,"

DISTANT FROM BATHURST ONLY 23 MILES, ON THE HIGH ROAD FROM SYDNEY TO THAT PLACE.

TOGETHER WITH

ONE HUNDRED ACRES CHOICE LAND,

ON WHICH THE SAID INN IS ERECTED, BESIDES ALL THE VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS AND OUTBUILDINGS THERETO ATTACHED.

MR. MORT
Will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER,
At Twelve o'clock precisely.

THE above valuable and much frequented road-side Inn, together with its various improvements, and the Land upon which the same are erected, consisting of 100 Acres.

THE TRAFALGAR INN,
So well known to travellers on the Bathurst Road, consists of—
Bar, tap-room
Two front parlours
Five bed-rooms
Large detached kitchen
Store-room and out-building
Two lodging rooms
Six-stalled boarded and paved stable, with racks, &c., complete
Out-house for ostlers
Pigstyes and stockyard
Large carriage shed
An extensive and well-stocked garden
Forty acres of cultivation
&c., &c., &c.
The whole property is enclosed with a three-railed fence, and divided into suitable paddocks.
Terms at sale.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying to the Auctioneer.
EDWARD KNOX,
3053 Official Assignee.

TO PURCHASERS OF HORSES FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.

PRIOR TO THE HURDLE RACE, WHICH COMES OFF AT THREE O'CLOCK AT HOMEBUSH COURSE.

MR. RUDD will sell by auction, at Ireland's Inn, Parramatta Road,
ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
28 Colts, four years old, all of which have been handled, and well adapted for the Indian market
8 Entire Horses, four and five years old, pedigree and further particulars will be given at time of sale.
Terms, Cash. 3038

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on
TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
50 Reams grocers' brown paper, 70 lbs.
Terms at sale. 3075

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. C. GORDON,
By order of the Trustees.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on
TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the remaining Assets in the Estate of R. C. Gordon, consisting of—
Book Debts
Cattle
Land, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will appear in an advertisement in To-morrow's *Herald*, and may be ascertained by enquiry at the office of the Auctioneer, or from either of the Trustees.
CLARK IRVING, ACTON SILLITOE } Trustees.
3076

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from Messrs. Pillet, Mesnier, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER,
The whole of their Stock-in-Trade, fixtures, &c., consisting of—
White, black, and coloured poult de soies, sarsnets, Florence silks, Gros de Naples, camelions, Baratheas, fancy and chine ducapes, &c.
A large assortment of blonds, thread, Mechlin, and Valenciennes laces; muslin collars and pelerines, bonnets, shawls, handkerchiefs, perfumery, de laines, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

TO JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock,
FIFTY-TWO GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of first-rate make
Time pieces and bracket clocks
WATCH GLASSES,
a quantity of
WATCH MATERIALS,
consisting of pinions, verges, hands, balance wheels, dials, pendulum wire, screws, &c.
and a large assortment of
WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS,
consisting of finishers' stakes, watch arbors, adjusting tools, burnishers' broaches, spring callipers, dividers, and a great variety of other tools, all of first-rate make, too numerous to specify.
A list of the tools may be seen on application at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

FINE GROCERS' SUGAR.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co., Sussex-street, near the Commercial Wharf, on
SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,
108 Barrels fine grocers' sugar, each 2 cwt.
35 Tierces ditto ditto 7 cwt.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER.

GAS HOTEL,
KENT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE GAS WORKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from the present occupier and owner, Mrs. Bryan, who is about to proceed to England, to offer for sale, by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on
THURSDAY, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
That splendid new Building, situate in Kent-street, opposite the Gas Works, and known as the
GAS HOTEL,
now in full trade, and doing an excellent business, and on account of its proximity to Balmain and Pyrmont likely to become the first licensed trade house in the City.
The House contains,
ON THE GROUND FLOOR,
The bar-room 24 feet by 18 feet
A parlour 24 feet by 18 feet, capable of being divided into two good rooms
A private parlour, at the back
ON THE FIRST FLOOR.
Billiard room, 24 feet by 18 feet.
A large room adjoining, 22 feet by 17 feet, which may easily be divided into two good rooms for any purpose, overlooking Darling Harbour, Balmain, and Pyrmont
A bedroom
Joists are fitted outside for forming Verandah, overlooking Darling Harbour, &c.
UPPER FLOOR.
Four excellent bedrooms.
There is also an excellent CELLAR, the best without question in the City, and a very convenient yard, with water laid on for the use of the kitchen.
The license, bar fittings, and fixtures to be taken at a valuation.
On account of these Premises being so well known, the Auctioneer deems it unnecessary to make any comment on this really valuable Property, feeling confident that those who wish to invest their money in City Property, will avail themselves of this favourable opportunity.
A Rental of £4 per week is now offered to the present Proprietor.
Terms at sale.
. The premises are open for inspection at any time previous to the sale.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, &c., &c.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. A. B. SPARK.
By order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to submit to public competition, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER,
At 11 o'clock.
The following most valuable Allotments, belonging to the above estate:—
SIXTEEN ALLOTMENTS,
Of about half an acre each, in the village of
EGLINTOWN,
AT THE GLEBE POINT.
The situation of these allotments is unrivalled in the neighbourhood of Sydney, being bounded on one side by the tranquil and beautiful waters of Johnson's Bay, and on the other by Toxteth Park, the splendid residence of George Allen, Esq., M.C., Mayor of the City of Sydney; they possess the great advantage of being just outside the city boundary; and, consequently, although having all the convenience of City Property, free from municipal taxation.
TWO ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWN OF MUDGEE,
Being Nos. 3 and 4 of section No. 23,—2 roods each.
ONE ALLOTMENT IN THE TOWN OF RAYMOND TERRACE,
Being No. 8 of section No. 10,—2 roods.
TWO ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWN OF MURRURUNDI,
Being Nos. 18 and 19 of section No. 7, 2 roods each.
TWO CULTIVATION ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWN OF SCONE,
Allotment No. 1, section 27, containing 1 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches
Allotment No. 2, section 27, containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 38 perches.
ONE HUNDRED ACRES IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTER, NEAR LAGUNA, WOLLOMBI,
On the south branch of the Wollombi Brook, called the Sugar Loaf Creek.
ALSO,
ONE ELEVENTH SHARE IN THE STEAMER "MAITLAND,"
£500 paid up.
ONE SHARE IN THE AUSTRALIAN SUGAR COMPANY.
£50 paid up.
Terms at sale.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday, August 29, 1845.*